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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE
CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
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The Daily Commercial.

TERMS OF THE COMMERCIAL.

After and after Monday, July 25, the terms of the Commercial will be 25 cts. a week by Carrier, and $10 a year.

The New Conspiracy.

"A horse! A horse! My kingdom for a horse!" was a tame bargain to offer in comparison to that which the men who now seek to embarrass the Government of the United States are offering, namely: Peace! Peace! The American Republic for a dishonorable Peace! This is the interpretation of such movements as that which has been developed in Missouri, and which now looks to the establishing of a revolutionary effort in New York. In the South West we are no longer assured by mere signs, for we have the vast treason, all its plans, and the formidability of its proportions thoroughly uncovered so that to affect to disbelieve or even doubt the presence of a most virulent and wicked conspiracy against the Government in that quarter would be criminal blindness. In New York the treason has betrayed itself in a different form, less organic in its immediate aspect, but not less mischievous in its designs. There, the actors each play a different *role* in the drama, but all combining to work out the same disastrous plot. Here are men holding public meetings at which they utter sentiments which are at variance with the genius of free government, and there are others counselling treason through the columns of disloyal newspapers openly, boldly and defiantly, and presiding over these operations are those in authority in the State, not merely patronizing the deeds of deep-foul treason, but themselves actors in the dreadful conspiracy. Governor SEYMOUR protests against the order of the Commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy of the United States calling out men to aid in crushing the Rebellion against the Government; Mayor GUNTHER uses the Fast Day Proclamation as an opportunity to insult the loyal masses of the people of New York; the Rebel organ, the *Daily News*, issues incendiary articles, goading on those who read its columns of seething treason to acts of lawlessness and violence, appealing to the worst passions of the lowest in the community, and throwing the vile slander of their treachery on the shoulders of "their wives and their little ones;" it asserts that "the call of Mr. LINCOLN for soldiers is not binding upon the people of New York," and "our workingmen will fall into a net if Mr. LINCOLN be allowed to make his last draft." There are also the traitorous sheets, the *Metropolitan Record* and the *Freeman's Journal*, both of them conducted by ungrateful Irishmen who have over and over again confessed that, owing to despotism—the same which they seek to fasten upon the necks of freemen, that *they* may ride into power—they could not live in Ireland, a fact which we believe all the more readily since we have seen their inexcusable turbulence amid the privileges of which they used to have poetic dreams while yet on the barren bogs of their native isle. These sheets dare, in the face of an intelligent community, belie and threaten the integrity of the Government which has sheltered and protected them and their people from poverty, their inevitable destiny when unhelped by the more intellectual races. They are the pliable tools of other traitors, and while they profess so much care for their wives and children, that they will not lift their hands against the common enemy of the Government, they are ready to perish in bloody riot at the pleasure of Copperhead dictators, such as SEYMOUR, WOOD, and others of that ilk. At the same moment, when these indications of discontent are being exhibited, we notice that the New York Supervisors act tardily in regard to making proper provision for raising the quota of that county, thereby showing that there is in that quarter sympathy with the insurrectionary spirits. There is also on the part of the press in the Empire City a laxness on the subject of peace. The *Herald* which never had any real sympathy with the institutions of the United States, boldly asserts itself in favor of an armistice and a convention of all the States for the purpose of obtaining peace, and thus in face of the assertion of Jeff. Davis that they (the rebels) must and shall have Independence or Annihilation. The *Tribune*, also, exhibits a leaning towards propositions for peace and waits not to exercise discretion, but judges of arrant rebels as it does of loyal citizens—receives the assurances of treacherous politicians as it would the councils of loyal men. This, however, is the result of aiming at a conservatism, which can be valuable only to the enemies of the country. These are some of the indications which portend "trouble" in New York, with a view to the uprooting of the very foundations of society, and if possible the extending of the disorder to other States. Bad men are ready to enter into any compact, to accept secession as a right, and the dismemberment of the Union as a cheap price for peace. The ineffable selfishness which characterizes the conduct of the dastards who lead in this movement against the Government is so transparent to the commonest observer that we wonder that men of sense can be carried away by their cruel sophistry. These mischievous persons whose hearts are beating high for place and power are determined to get it, if it cost the national existence. They remind one of that brave son of the Emerald Isle who, after cleaning a well, was being hauled towards its mouth when the windlass stopped for a while, leaving him suspended midway between the top and the bottom, and he shouted to the men at the windlass, "if you don't haul me up, be jabers I'll cut the rope." The traitors of New York, in conjunction with those of the Southwest, think to divert from the seat of war the soldiers who are there, to keep order at home, and provide for the Rebels what they deem an excellent opportunity to obtain peace on their own terms. Thus would they, for the sake of *power*, not peace, cut the gordian knot which insures their own safety, for the sake of a temporary gratification. It is a well-known fact that the alleged working men's mass meetings, which are held to petition against the draft, are arranged for at the office of the N. Y. *Daily News*, a renegade painter having charge of the movement. The crowds of working men little know how they are led, and with what motives. They little understand that they are used as tools for the very Rebellion which our Government is now endeavoring to crush. New York must look well to her laurels, or she will be again disgraced by riot and blood-shed.

The Pursuit of the Invader Early.

We have intelligence from Gen. SHERIDAN'S pursuit of the rebel EARLY up to Saturday night, at which time our forces occupied Strasburg. Gen. SHERIDAN has defeated EARLY in every encounter that has taken place, and the latter is straining every nerve to make good his escape with his booty. Refugees from Richmond and rebel deserters affirm that EARLY is being largely reinforced by Gen. LEE. Be this as it may, Gen. SHERIDAN will be found able to cope successfully with all the rebels LEE can spare from his army near Petersburg.

The Attack on Mobile's Defenses.

We have dispatches this morning from New Orleans to the 7th inst., which furnish some interesting details of Gen. FARRAGUT'S late achievement in Mobile Bay. It seems that in addition to the loss of the Tecumseh monitor, our fleet also lost the tugboat Phillippi, mounting two guns. Our total loss in killed and wounded, including Capt. CRAVENS and crew of the Tecumseh, is set down at 243. The rebel Admiral BUCHANAN was said to be mortally injured. The flagship Hartford having been accidently "rammed" by the Metacomet, is to be sent North for repairs, and in all probability the captured Tennessee is now FARRAGUT'S headquarters.

The English Iron-Clads.

The English are having some disagreeable experience with their Iron-clads, independent of the fact that they have just found out they have no gun to match our eleven-inch gun. Lately, the *Research*, one of the iron-clads of the most recent construction, fired her guns for the first time, and she has for weeks been repairing damages. The concussion, which was with blank cartridge, shook her up so much that she was fit for little after the first discharge. The examination which has been made has demonstrated several defects of a serious character. Improvements have been in prospect, but it would seem that even if, by new arrangement, the guns can be fired without shaking the ship's fittings to pieces, and room should be made to work them, there will still be serious difficulty in bringing them to bear on any object not in the easiest possible position; and if we remember that the *Alabama* was sunk not by any superiority in size, force, or even materially in weight of metal, on the part of her antagonist, but by the more accurate firing of the *Kearsage's* guns, it will be easy to conceive the serious nature of the defects to which Mr. REED'S first ship is subject.

Gems from the New York World on the Quota.

Why does not Mayor Gunther take some step to give organized utterance to the sense of suffering existing in this city in reference to the inequalities of the coming draft?

Already we learn that the excellent chief of the Fire Department is moving in the matter.

Mayor Gunther should not leave Governor Seymour to struggle single-handed.

Let the mayor call a public meeting on the subject, or set in motion some other machinery that will elicit the authoritative expression of the public judgment on this point. He neglects his own most vital interest every hour he neglects this duty.

The foregoing paragraphs are intended to give aid and comfort to the enemy by dissuading citizens of the United States from enlisting in the army for the defense of the Government, by, first, arguing citizens into the idea that they are being imposed upon, and second, that in the event of such imposition it is their duty peremptorily to refuse aid to the Government which protects them. It may be strange to many to see it stated, but it is true nevertheless, that the county of New York has never, in any instance, filled up its quota from its own inhabitants. By dint of generous bounties citizens of all parts of the country have been attracted to that point and credited to the New York quota. Of course the population of New York gradually but rapidly increases, and its quota increases in the same ratio on the new enrollment. The protest of that city against filling up its quota is the most impudent transaction we have heard of for a long time. That city has been a tax upon the other portions of the country from the date of the first call for volunteer troops. Two full companies from this city, the Friend Rifles, and the U. S. Zouave Cadets, went to New York and were credited to the quota of that city. This is the way in which the boasted Empire city has been preserving its reputation, and now that its Copperhead cowards find that the lines are being drawn closely around them, they appeal to the passions which culminate in such disgraceful riots as that with which their city was so severely scourged in July of 1863.

Threatened Disturbance in Indiana.

The desperate bands of rebel bushwhackers who infest Kentucky, threaten to cross over into Indiana, where it is alleged the "Sons of Liberty" are ready in large numbers to join them. The low stage of the water in the river is extremely favorable for crossing for the distance of fifty miles. In view of this the entire shore has been picketed, and Governor MORTON has called for a force to protect the State. It is understood that several new boats, drawing not to exceed sixteen inches of water, have been fitting out lately here and elsewhere, to patrol the river. They will be armed and supplied with a force suitably protected. Evidence carefully collected goes to show that the copperhead elements throughout the Northwest are acting in concert. Lately the rebel prisoners at Camp Morton have become restive and taken to tunnelling again. Five tunnels have been discovered during the past week, one of them over forty feet in length. It was nearly completed when found out. Some of the prisoners who have been amusing themselves by throwing stones at the guards, were fired on, and two of them severely wounded.

We have reason to believe that the Government has adopted suitable measures to quell any disturbance and defeat any mischief that may be on foot.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for September has been placed on our table by Mr. Pittock. We do not remember having seen a more interesting number than this. To those who desire to combine information with amusement, we commend the two opening sketches of travel: "An adventure on the coast of Australia," and "At home with the Esquimaux." "Our Mutual Friend," by Dickens is continued, and all the other articles are completed in this number. Pittock has secured a good stock, and can supply his friends.

The Explosion at City Point.

GENERAL LEE VISITS ATLANTA.

REBEL RAID ON MARTINSBURG

NEW YORK, August 14.

The *Herald's* City Point correspondent of the 12th says: The loss of life by explosion will be less than thirty-five and probably not more than twenty. Rebels and refugees continue to come into our lines in large numbers, and report that EARLY has gone to Washington.

The *Herald's* correspondence near Martinsburg, on the 11th says: A deserter reports Gen. Lee and the rebel Secretary of War recently visited Atlanta, and that Beauregard was left in command.

A small force of rebels to-day entered Martinsburg and drove out our scouts and refugee citizens. They took off all the merchandize and liquors they found. The rebel regiments are becoming so small that a large number have been consolidated. The *Herald's* Hancock, Md., correspondent of the 13th says the rebels have all left that section except McNeil's guerrillas and robbers. It has been ascertained that McCausland intended to burn Cumberland, destroy the railroad its entire length to the Ohio river, and thence turn into the Kanawha Valley, but his defeat by Kelly prevented all this.

The Quincy *Herald* gives an account, gathered from various sources, of the prospects of the tobacco crop in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, which is anything but encouraging. It thinks that there will scarcely be a fourth of a crop, the drouth has had something to do with shortening the crop, but the interference with [illegible] in Missouri and Kentucky, and the [illegible] have also had a serious effect to [illegible] in those great tobacco-

Late Military Intelligence.

Gen. Sheridan's forces now occupy Strasburg. The last of Early's rebel force left Winchester, Va., on Thursday morning about 10 o'clock. His train was over three miles long. Our cavalry charged into the town as the rebel rear guard went out. Early established his headquarters at night at Newtown. Friday morning there was heavy skirmishing between our forces and a portion of the rebels on the Milford and Front Royal roads, at a point about two miles from Winchester. We drove the rebels. Early is well protecting his front and rear, and making up the Valley as fast as he can go. His train is very heavily loaded. Early will make a stand at Strasburg, if he must; but he is trying hard to reach a point where the Valley is narrower. There are no rebels between Winchester and Martinsburg and Hagerstown.

The rebel authorities at Richmond are trying to strengthen Atlanta by reinforcements from whatever place they can spare them. All the troops except a few to guard the defences have been sent from Mobile, Charleston and Savannah. Some of these have been obliged to return for the protection of those cities. Taylor's army in Western Louisiana has been endeavoring to get to Hood's aid, but with the long distance he has to travel, and an army above and below, his chances are rather desperate. A. J. Smith has moved out a strong division from Memphis to Holly Springs in anticipation of something of this kind. The position he has assumed leaves him at liberty to move down upon the flanks of any trans-Mississippi force going to Atlanta, or it admits of an easy reinforcement of Sherman if desired. It also protects his flanks from any raiding party disposed to operate upon his line of communication. Both Sherman's and Farragut's movements promise to be splendid successes.

A correspondent, writing in reference to Gen. Stoneman's recent raid on the Macon road, says there was a want of co-operation. The enemy seemed perfectly aware of our movements and were fully prepared to meet them. Somehow, there seemed to be a want of co-operation among the different raiding parties that started out under such favorable circumstances. The only one that succeeded effectually being Rousseau, who went out on his own hook. There was to be a co-operation between Stoneman, Garrard and McCook. McCook destroyed a large share of rebel stores and returned, owing his safety to desperate fighting, but losing a large portion of his command. As for Stoneman, all the officers who have returned, agree in stating that he did all that a brave man could do under the circumstances. He fought desperately, recklessly exposing his life to save what now only remained to a soldier—his honor. The aim of Stoneman was to release the Union prisoners at Macon, who were removed to Charleston he did not hear of until within fifteen miles of the city. Between Clinton and Hillsborough, he was completely surrounded, and after several gallant but unsuccessful assaults on the enemy's lines, he ordered all who could to escape, and finally surrendered.

On Monday last, sixteen rebel officers, confined on Johnson's Island, made their escape from the prison yard in the following manner:—Some workmen were employed within the enclosure, who were in the habit of passing through the gate at will, and were recognized by being without coats. The prisoners seeing the gate open, threw off their coats and passed out without being recognized. Once outside the walls, the next thing was to get away. In the meantime the alarm was just starting, and, telling the guard that he had just received word that his mother was just at the point of death, was very anxious to take the boat at Sandusky, and had no time to get a pass. The case was deemed an urgent one, and he was passed to the boat. The others scattered away and took to the water on such floating substances as they could procure. The United States steamer Michigan's boats made pursuit, and secured all of them. A dispatch from Indianapolis says:—"The rebel prisoners at Camp Morton have become restive and taken to tunnelling again. Five tunnels have been discovered during the past week, one of them over forty feet in length. It was nearly completed when found out. Some of the prisoners who have been amusing themselves by throwing stones at the guards, were fired on, and two of them severely wounded."

A Washington dispatch states that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs has received a dispatch from Governor Evans, of Colorado, dated Denver August 10, stating that he is satisfied that nearly all the Indian tribes of the Plains are combined in the war against the whites; that it will be the largest Indian war this country ever had, extending from Texas to the British line, and that it will require a large force of the Plains; urging that all the influence of the department shall be used in favor of speedy reinforcements of the troops; asking that authority be given him to raise a regiment of mounted men for one hundred days, and saying that the militia laws of the Territory are inoperative and unless authority is given the whites will be destroyed.

A few days since we published the fact that a small force of loyal Texans had captured the garrison at Eagle Pass, on the Rio Grande. The following particulars of the affair have just come to hand: It appears that on Sunday afternoon, the 18th ult., a party of forty-one, armed with double-barreled guns and revolvers, rode down the Rio Grande, on the Texas side, encamped within four miles of Eagle Pass, on the river, and hoisted the United States flag. Finding that the rebel garrison, consisting of Captain Ware's company, numbering eighty-five men, did not come out and attack them, in the evening, Captain Lee, commanding the party, sent twelve men to attack their pickets. The pickets were fired on and retreated, but the garrison did not come out. Just before day the next morning Capt. Lee, with his forty men, rode down near the barracks where the rebels were and found that the report of a scout they had sent in advance was correct—that the horses of the garrison were tied to the outside of the fence just around the barracks, and the men were sleeping on their arms inside the fence. Having dismounted, they charged as soon as the sentinel on guard fired, and the enemy rushed into the barracks they took position against the walls of the building. Whenever the rebels would thrust out their rifles from a door or window, they would thrust in their double-barrelled guns charged with buckshot, and return the fire. Thus the rebels got no shelter from the building which they did not get in equal extent, and they had also the advantage of using buckshot against men in a house. After fighting a little over an hour the garrison (with the exception of a few men who, at the first fire, got off through the Custom House, and of Captain Ware, who, at the first fire, got off through the darkness into a ravine and escaped to the chaparral), surrendered, were disarmed and were suffered to go at large on a sort of parole. On entering the barracks the attacking party found four killed outright and eleven wounded, the first fire having killed or wounded to rise, besides a number of others more or less wounded with buckshot. Captain Lee's party next proceeded to attack the Custom House, where, after a short resistance, they rendered also. During the night the rebel cotton, which covered about ten acres, was fired three different times, but the fire was promptly put out by Mexican women, who were paid by the rebels in Piedras Negras to do so, as it was known that Texans would not shoot women.

From Cairo and Below.

DEFEAT OF THE REBEL CHALMERS.

The Steamer Empress Fired Into.

THE CAPTAIN'S HEAD SHOT OFF.

Discharged Soldiers Killed and Wounded

MEMPHIS, August 12.

A sharp skirmish near Abbeyville, Miss., took place on the 10th between our cavalry under Gen. Hatch, and 2,000 rebel cavalry under Chalmers, in which the rebels were whipped, with a loss of their caissons and several prisoners. No news from below. River very low and navigation quite precarious.

The steamer Empress, from New Orleans on the 6th, arrived to-night. She was fired into on the afternoon of the 10th about a mile below Delhi, by many of the rebels were whipped, 12-pounders, supported by a large force of cavalry posted on the Arkansas shore. Sixty shots and shell struck the steamer, many of which penetrated the hull and burst in her hold. Musketry was also used, badly riddling her upper works. She had about five hundred persons aboard, including 200 discharged soldiers, many of them sick, and 50 or 60 ladies and children on. Five persons were killed and eleven wounded. Capt. Malley, commander of the steamer, was among the killed, his head being shot off while telling the pilot never to surrender. The camrod of the larboard engine was broken, and the doctor engine disabled, which rendered the boat unmanageable, and she drifted towards the battery. At this critical moment gunboat No. 3 appeared, opened on the battery, towed the vessel to a place of safety, where her damages were repaired, and the gunboat convoyed her twenty-five miles up the river. The killed and wounded were mostly discharged soldiers of the various regiments. Lieutenant Sidens, 3d Indiana Cavalry, a paroled artillery was among the killed. No women or children were injured. Great credit is awarded the officials of the steamer, also to Gen. McNeil, of St. Louis for coolness and bravery.

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The Union nominees for Congress in Ohio, so far as they have been made, are as follows: 1st—Benjamin Eggleston. 2d—Col. Rutherford B. Hayes. 4th—Judge William Lawrence, of Logan. 5th—Col. Moses B. Walker, of Hancock. 6th—Reeder W. Clarke, of Clermont. 7th—Samuel Shellabarger, of Clark. 8th—James R. Hubble, of Delaware. 9th—Gen. Ralph P. Buckland, of Sandusky. 11th—H. S. Bundy, of Jackson. 12th—Jos E. Stevenson, of Ross. 13th—Columbus Delano, of Knox.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Correcting Enrollment Lists.

GEN. DAVIS TO COMMAND 14th CORPS.

Promotion of Lieut. Col. Jas. A Ekin.

TAXING SALARIES OF U.S. JUDGES

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 14.

Corrected Enrollment Lists.

Solicitor Whiting has given an opinion upon the point raised by Governor Seymour, in which, after reciting that enrollment lists may be corrected at the instance of any person, he says that when the time comes for calling out the forces of the respective districts this corrected enrollment must be taken as the basis of ascertaining and assigning quotas. Any other mode would be a plain and unjustifiable violation of law. Those who object that certain quotas are excessive should lend their energies to the correction of the enrollment rather than request officers of the Government to violate the law. They should save themselves from alleged or imagined injustice by aiding in executing the enrollment law rather than by urging the overthrow of the law for the benefit of certain districts, and in disregard of other portions of the county.

Gen. Jeff C. Davis.

General Jeff C. Davis has been appointed to the command of the 14th army corps, in place of General John M. Palmer resigned.

Lieut. Col. Ekin Promoted.

Lieutenant Colonel Ekin, and Captains J. J. Dana, A. J. Perry, and B. C. Card have been promoted to Colonels, under the recent act of Congress providing for the reorganization of the Quartermaster's Department, and assigned to duty at the heads of divisions one, two, three and four in the Quartermaster General's office. Other appointments and promotions under that act have been made, and the full list will be promulgated next week probably.

Applications for Pensions.

The Pension Bureau is receiving a number of applications from the wives and children of colored soldiers, and is preparing instructions under the new pension law, which will be ready shortly.

National Banks.

The only national bank organized during the week was the first at Bath, Maine, capital one hundred thousand dollars. The fourth St. Louis, first Leavenworth, Kansas, and first Desmoines, Iowa, were designated as fiscal agents of Government and depositories of public moneys.

Tax on United States Judges' Incomes.

It is claimed under the provision of the constitution providing that there shall be neither increase nor diminution of salaries during the term of office, that United States Judges are exempt from the income tax. The question has been carried to the Attorney General for decision. In the fifth Auditor's office, where the accounts of Judges appointed by the State Department are settled, there is no deduction from salaries on account of income tax, while in the first Auditor's office, where accounts of home Judges are settled, an opposite construction prevails. Merrick, one of those turned out, in the reorganization of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, protested against the deduction of the tax, but was overruled by the Auditor. No other Judges have ever made complaint. Merrick was generally regarded as semi-secesh.

No government official pays more than five per cent. income tax, while other persons pay seven and-a-half on incomes above five thousand, and ten on those above ten thousand. Thus General Scott, with a salary of over $13,000 per year, paid but five per cent, for duty, even after renewing his former protest against paying anything.

Clergymen Arrested as Hostages.

Rev. Dr. Boyd, of the Episcopal Church, having been arrested by Gen. Hunter for disloyalty, General Early has arrested Rev. Messrs. Kirkwood and Coit as hostages for Boyd. They are on parole to report at Richmond in ten days if Dr. Boyd is not released. Accordingly various gentlemen are here to get Hunter's order rescinded.

Governor John Brough.

Gov. Brough arrived here on Saturday night. His business has connection with the coming draft in Ohio.

Assistant Secretary Watson's Resignation.

Assistant Secretary of War Watson arrived here to-day. It is reported that the President has accepted or will accept his resignation tendered some days ago.

The Pursuit of Early.

Sheridan has not had much fighting in the Valley. Early makes a show of fight occasionally, but is careful to get out of the way in good season. He has retreated beyond Strasburg, which point was occupied by our forces last night.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S SUCCESS.

Early Defeated in Every Encounter.

RAPID RETREAT AND CLOSE PURSUIT.

Capture of Rebel Grain Threshers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: There is positive and reliable information in the city to the effect that Gen. Sheridan has defeated Early in every encounter, and that the latter is retreating down the valley, closely pursued by our cavalry and infantry.

NEW YORK, August 14.

The *Herald's* Harper Ferry correspondence of the 13th says:—Sheridan advanced this way of Charlestown and Berryaville to Winchester. Our cavalry had some skirmishing with the enemy's cavalry yesterday afternoon and evening at Winchester. They came upon a party of some fifty rebels engaged in threshing grain, and surprised and captured the entire squad. Early was completely surprised by the approach of our army, and made out slight resistance. He found his position flanked by Sheridan's manœuvres and fell back during the night, having attempted an artillery duel this afternoon. Our latest information is to the effect that Sheridan passed through Winchester yesterday morning. No details of our losses are reported. Some fifteen or twenty killed and wounded. The latter are in the hospital at Berrysville.

THE NEW YORK GOLD MARKET

Everything Favorable at Mobile.

ENCOURAGING FROM GEN. SHERMAN.

Sheridan Will Soon be Heard From.

NEW YORK, August 13.

Gold opened dull, but slightly improved during the morning. The export for the week was $1,236,223. Prices have ranged from 254½ to 255⅝. Silver in demand at 240@245.

The *Commercial's* Washington special says: Everything official dispatches from Admiral Dahlgren's Island, saying everything is going on at Mobile favorably, and there is every prospect of a speedy and brilliant success. From Sherman's Department the news is encouraging. Sheridan is doing excellent service, and will soon be heard from at an important point.

The Richmond *Examiner*, of the 9th, says: Buchanan and Johnston are well, as are all other prisoners, and federal wounded are at upper works. She had about five hundred persons aboard, including 200 discharged soldiers, many of them sick, and 50 or 60 ladies and children on. Five persons were killed and eleven wounded. Capt. Malley, commander of the steamer, was among the killed, his head being shot off while telling the pilot never to surrender. The camrod of the larboard engine was broken, and the doctor engine disabled, which rendered the boat unmanageable, and she drifted towards the battery. At this critical moment gunboat No. 3 appeared, opened on the battery, towed the vessel to a place of safety, where her damages were repaired, and the gunboat convoyed her twenty-five miles up the river. The killed and wounded were mostly discharged soldiers of the various regiments. Lieutenant Sidens, 3d Indiana Cavalry, a paroled artillery was among the killed. No women or children were injured. Great credit is awarded the officials of the steamer; also to Gen. McNeil, of St. Louis for coolness and bravery.

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List of Deaths at Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 12.

The list of deaths at Hampton Hospital since last report are: B. A. Beverslack, 103d Ohio; John Keiffar, 130th Ohio; D. Newell, 24th Iowa; Judas Llest, 130th Ohio; J. M. Russell, 134th Ohio; Elijah Combs, 43d Ohio; E. C. Reeder, 155d Ohio; James Brown, 142d Ohio; J. B. Waters, 133d Ohio; John Rainhart, 133d Ohio; John A. Hervey, 132d Ohio.

Late Southern News.

OVATION TO REBEL PRISONERS

The Rebels hear of Averill's Victory

DON'T LIKE NEWS FROM MOBILE.

They Wonder What Grant is Doing.

RE-ELECTION OF GOV. VANCE.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, August 14.

We have the Richmond *Sentinel* of August 10th and August 11th. That of the 10th treats the question whether the pirate Selmes and those of his men carried off by the English vessel Deerhound are our prisoners of war. In an editorial of a column and a half in length, it says the decision of the Navy Department that they are is simply absurd, and predicts that nothing will ever come of it.

The paper has a lengthy account of the exchange of officers at Charleston. The ladies of that city presented a beautiful wreath to General Edward Johnson, and he made a speech. Jeff. Thompson, the Swamp Fox of Missouri, as the *Sentinel* calls him, also spoke, and the various officers were generally entertained by the citizens.

The *Sentinel* of the 11th has two columns of editorial upon conservatism and radicalism, in which it argues that war is a conflict between these ideas, and that the people of the Confederacy are the only people in the world contented, with their political, social and religious institutions.

The papers have heard reports of Averill's victory over McCausland and Johnson at Moorfield, but say it is a little affair, and remark that everything is going on well in the valley. They are disgusted with the news from Mobile, but will refrain from comment till full particulars are known.

At Petersburg they report the usual shelling and picket firing. They believe Grant is sending considerable bodies of troops down the James river, and wonder where they are going. They are greatly puzzled over a tremendous explosion—that of the ordnance boat at City Point—and believe Grant is blowing up one of his own forts.

An Atlanta telegram of the 9th says: Last night and this morning passed without any demonstration on the part of the Yankees, who manifest a disposition to extend their right wing toward the Campbe Rown road.

A Mobile telegram says that on the night of the 8th a soldier train ran into a land slide between Pollard and Montgomery, and killed twelve and wounded fifty-seven of the First Mississippi battalion of Artillery.

The local columns of the papers have a report of the trial of two free negroes and one slave for heavy robbery. The free negroes were sentenced to be sold into slavery, and the slave to transportation. It is stated that the grand jury will bring in seventy-five indictments for keeping faro ban

About a hundr
black, mostly w
Tuesday last, and
From the new
of the 2d, says corn is a drug in
at $1 00 per bushel. The Lynchburg *Republican*, says: Captain Samuel Price, of the 24th Virginia, brother-in-law to General Roger A. Pryor, was killed in the recent fight at Winchester. The *Gazette* urges the re-occupation of Eastern Tennessee, and says the Yankees have but few troops there, and its occupation would force Sherman to retreat from Atlanta. A company of boys all under sixteen years of age, has been formed at Columbus, Georgia, to guard the railroad bridge at West Point on that State. The Captain is a brother of Major General Gordon, of Georgia.

Advices from Mobile are that the Yankees had sent their wounded to Pensacola. The rebel ram Tennessee had two men killed and one wounded. The Selma had one wounded and eight killed, and in Fort Morgan seven were wounded. Vance is re-elected Governor of North Carolina by from forty to fifty thousand majority in a vote of seventy thousand. He carried Holden's own town and county, and ran every where ahead of his ticket.

FROM THE GULF.

THE FIGHT IN MOBILE BAY.

ACCIDENT TO THE HARTFORD.

Farragut Will Push On to Mobile.

DETAILS OF THE ENGAGEMENT.

Our Lost 243 Killed and Wounded.

FURTHER REBEL ACCOUNTS.

NEW YORK, August 14.

The steamer Creole, from New Orleans, on the 7th, his arrived. She brings the following particulars of the fight in Mobile Bay. The monitors went in first, followed by the Brooklyn, Hartford, Metacomet and others. The principal fighting was with the ram Tennessee and the fleet. The Manhattan, in attempting to ram the Tennessee, struck the Hartford and gave in her side. She will go north for repairs. The rebel gunboat Selma was sunk by the Metacomet. The Gaines and Morgan, into Navy Cove, and they are blockaded without a chance of escape. The disabled boat Philippi was burned and sunk. The firing was very rapid. Farragut will push right on for Mobile.

By the steamer Creole from New Orleans, the 7th, we learn that Beauregard with 20,000 men had been sent to Atlanta. All of Texas, west of Brownsville included, has been evacuated, with the exception of Galveston Island. A small force was left there under Col. Day. The rebels are greatly excited over the Mobile news.

The Mobile *News* of the 5th ult., boasts of the hanging of two colored soldiers and a cotton speculator near Vicksburg by Whitaker's guerrillas. More Union prisoners recently exchanged had arrived.

The New Orleans papers of the 7th have the particulars of Farragut's movements. The Hartford, with the Admiral on board, steamed up the bay, engaging and diverting such vessels as effectually silenced all the rebel guns and water batteries. The Monitor at the same time engaged the ram Tennessee, the latter failing in several attempts to run down our vessels. Finally our monitors closed with her, and she was rammed by the Monongahela, Lackawanna, and Hartford. The Hartford also ran down and sunk the Selma, but in doing so received a shot which carried away the flag staff. The Tennessee ran out the white flag. She lost but three men, and Farragut is probably surprised at so small a fleet, she not being greatly damaged. The Tecumseh was sunk by a torpedo, and it is thought can be raised. Only ten of her crew are known to be saved. The gunboat Oneida had a shell explode in her boiler, scalding thirty of her crew. Rebel Admiral Buchanan is not expected to live.

Commodore Comstock, commanding the rebel gunboat Selma, and his crew were near by all killed. The loss on the Hratford was twenty-three killed and forty-three wounded. Our loss was 138 killed and wounded, including Capt. Craven and crew of the Tecumseh. Fort Powell was blown up on the night of the 6th. Troops have been landed and re-occupy the fort on Friday night. The loss of the rebels is unknown. All our fleet is inside of the rebel obstructions.

LATE REBEL NEWS.

WASHINGTON, August 14.—The Richmond *Examiner* of the 12th has the following:—Mobile, August 9th. Hon. S. E. Mallory, Secretary of Navy.—The only steamer that got through the main entrance with four monitors and about 16 heavy vessels of war. The Tecumseh, Commander McCravens was sunk with nearly all his officers and crew and a gunboat, the Philippi which was subsequently burned. The Richmond, Hartford and Brooklyn followed by the remainder of the fleet, pushed for Fort Morgan under full headway, when they were encountered by the Tennessee, Morgan, Gaines and Selma. The *Examiner* also gives a list of 28 Federal vessels engaged, having 212 guns, and 14 considered iron clads. The fight was a most unequal contest in which our gallant navy was engaged, and we lost the battle, but our ensign went down in a blaze of glory.'

The Tuesday night following the interest had occurred before Atlanta. Major General Bates received a flesh wound in the leg. The enemy is massing on our right and endeavoring to extend his line to the railroad from the Western Railroad. A few shots were fired at the city yesterday. A brisk shelling commenced at eleven o'clock last night, and continued four hours. No personal casualties reported.

War Between Spain and Peru.

NEW YORK, August 14.

The *Herald's* Panama correspondence gives the latest intelligence from the south coast. Peru derives no comfort from the European news. It is considered in Lima as a forgone conclusion that Spain intends to hold on to what she has seized, and approve of Rienzon's conduct and carry matters to extremes. With this idea they consider war certain, and are making preparations accordingly.

The Pirate Tallahassee.

DESCRIPTION OF THE VESSEL.

Destruction of the Ship Adriatic.

Wholesale Depredations by the Corsair.

Vessels Gone in Pursuit of the Pirate.

On Saturday morning, our dispatches briefly announced the depredations of the rebel pirate Tallahassee on the coast off Sandy Hook. Some six vessels fell a prey to the pirate, and were treated in a similar manner to that in which the victims of the pirate Florida were disposed of. The Tallahassee is an English steamer, built of iron, painted white, with two smokestacks, two screws, about two hundred and thirty feet in length, twenty feet beam, and draws about nine feet of water. Her bell is marked "Tallahassee, of London, 1864." Her engine is marked "J. & W. Dudgeon, London." She is fore and aft schooner rigged; mounts three guns—one small on the topgallant forecastle, a long 32-pounder amidships and a 24-pounder aft. She carries four waist boats. Her crew consists of about one hundred and twenty persons, including the officers. She is said to have run out of Wilmington about six days ago, and has a quantity of cotton on board to protect her boilers, and there are four barrels of turpentine on deck to be used in firing vessels. She is commanded by John Taylor Wood, C. S. N. The last seen of the privateer she was steering southeast, with the pilot-boat James Funk in tow as a tender. All of the officers and crews of the vessels captured by the privateer were paroled, and signed a document promising not to take up arms against the rebels until regularly exchanged.

NEW YORK, August 13.

The Captain of the Carroll, which vessel was boarded by the pirate Tallahassee, states that the pirate who boarded him reported having burned several vessels prior to those reported yesterday. A bark from Brennan reports that on noon of the 12th, in latitude 40° 45', longitude 72° 30', saw two vessels burned to the water's edge. One was a ship, and the other a large vessel. A pilot boat was alongside stripping the vessels, and picking up floating articles.

SANDY HOOK, August 14.—The boatman of the Associated Press at this point landed here and furnished the following report; I have boarded the bark Juli t, from Belfast, Me. from Cow Bay for New York. She was captured on the 12th inst., at Montauk Point, 35 miles distant, by the pirate Tallahassee. The pirates bonded her for $80,000, and put on board of her 300 passengers from the ship Adriatic, the latter having been burned by the pirate. No water or provisions were given them. She also has on board the Captain and crew of the pilot boat Wm. Bell No. 24, which vessel was burned on the 12th. The Tallahassee came close aboard with the Union ensign flying, and after passing, hoisted the Confederate flag. The same day saw the schooner Sirene, and the bound bound, name and number unknown. The pilot boat Ezra Nye, arrived here, and reports that on the twelfth instant,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Purviance's New Photograph Establishment, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh. (entrance on Penn street.) Reception Rooms and skylight on second floor. Operating Department under the charge of Mr Porah, well known as one of the most successful Photographers in the country, with a full corps of skillful and experienced assistants. Photographs of every style and size, from the smallest card to life-size, plain or colored. In oil, water or ink. Careful attention given to copying old Daguerreotypes, Ambrotypes, &c., to any size Photograph desired.

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois,

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIId DISTRICT:

JAMES K. MOORHEAD.

FOR CONGRESS—XXIIId DISTRICT.

THOMAS WILLIAMS.

Union County Nominations.

State Senator—THOS. J. BIGHAM.

Representatives—JOHN P. GLASS, R. A. COLVILLE, ALFRED SLACK, SAMUEL CHADWICK, GEORGE Y. MCKEE, HANS B. HEBRON.

Prothonotary—JACOB H. WALTERS.

County Commissioner—ARCHIBALD PILLOW.

Coroner—EDWARD CLAWSON.

Director of Poor—R. H. DAVIS.

The New Militia Bill.

In another column to-day will be found the New Militia Bill as reported by the Select Committee of the Legislature. Of its merits we will venture no opinion. The Legislature will be held to a rigid account for their action on this subject. It is entirely certain that we cannot hereafter do as we have done in matters relating to the public defense. The times have so changed that the military element will necessarily enter largely into the concerns of life, the obligations of citizenship and the spirit of legislation. There is danger that the Legislature will not look far enough ahead, but will regard as improbable what is altogether probable, if not imminent; that they will fail to provide for what is really near at hand, but which may be deemed too far off to be worthy of attention. It is thoroughness that is wanted.

It will be wisdom to take a "long look ahead" in legislating on this important subject. Had we done so at the outset, and had the policy of the country and the mode of conducting the war comprehended its magnitude, the rebellion would have been crushed in its first month. It is in thus falling short that we have failed and the war been protracted.

We trust the Legislature will place on the statute book a law that will give us a military system as complete as possible—framed not with reference to special emergencies, but in the face of the grand fact that the country has so changed that the military arm must be our main dependence for security and perpetuity.

Hard on the Legislature.

The recent trip by the Legislature to the burnt town of Chambersburg, is made the occasion for some sharp comments by the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, which also refers to the shortcomings of the visiting Members and Senators at the last regular session, and the growth of corruption at Harrisburg. The opinion is expressed that "if the officials of Chambersburg looked upon the official procession which passed through their streets with the proper feeling, they could scarcely have felt less indignation than they did at the visit of McCAUSLAND." Had the members done their duty at the last regular session, it is contended, "Chambersburg would still have nestled securely beneath the shadows of its trees." The reader will have his own opinion concerning the justness of the language we have quoted. Whatever difference of views there may be on that point, there is no disputing that to the extent of the necessity for the present extraordinary session, does the responsibility for whatever has resulted from the unorganized condition of our Militia, attach to Members and Senators. We feel assured that there are among them those who, if they do not command the requisite degree of intelligence, have been, and are now, actuated by proper motives. They cannot be said to have wilfully failed of their duty. But collectively, the Legislature failed in one of their first duties, for there was not an intelligent citizen in the State who did not know how important it was to have a thorough Militia law. It is true a law was passed, which the Governor assures us would be a good one in other times, when not a ripple or the prospect of one, disturbed the condition of perfect peace in which we have so long slumbered. We presume the Governor is entirely right in his estimate of the law passed at the moment when nothing short of a thorough enactment was needed, after we had been in actual war more than three years, and when no woman or child in the whole State did not know what kind of law was needed, and that should the Legislature fail in framing such an one they would be guilty of a degree of omission that would seriously impeach their intelligence if not their patriotism. To have tried and failed, argues only the want of capacity, which is not perhaps quite so bad as not to have undertaken it at all, which would have argued a want of patriotism and sense of duty. Whatever may be the real reason, we conclude that little that is creditable can be extracted from the very best presentation of the subject.

But the *Inquirer* does not content itself with charging in a general way on the Members of the present legislature dereliction little less than criminal, but charges directly that the failure in regard to the militia was because they were too intent on schemes of personal advantage to give their attention to the interests of the State. Our Philadelphia cotemporary enlarges on this subject, and if what it says is true, there is reason enough for deploring the degeneracy of the times. We make the following quotation:

"Theoretically the General Assembly is composed of delegates from the people, specially devoted to their interests, and having no other engagements. Practically it is looked upon by many who succeed in obtaining seats in the Senate and House as a job, which is intrusted to them as unencumbered to nobody but themselves. It is a piece of business intrusted to their hands with the expectation that they will 'make' and sell their offices for gold to undertakers. Since the first object of the legislator is to restrict his attention to matters which "pay." A proposition which "has merit in it," which promises a liberal crop of bribes, and which shall share in future plunders—such is the decay of honor, manliness, and virtue among politicians—is the only one to which many representatives of the people can be induced to give attention. Shall we, then, present in better times, cannot bring ourselves to blush to the cheeks of the regular trading politician, who seeks public office to enrich himself in his time may be short, his industry should be unwearying. He must "make hay while the sun shines," and it may set forever to him after the expiration of the term for which he was elected.

"These are not fanciful assertions. Every observant citizen knows that for years past Harrisburg has been worse than the Stock Exchange of this city. Men went there, in favor of good easy charge. Men who elected them, prepared to sell their votes to the highest bidder. Once in their seats their only anxiety was to get the best prices for their votes, and to barter away the legislative hall, if possible, with a competence. That this has been done is scarcely a matter of conjecture. Poor men who were elected to the legislature, some of them known by the working people as "hand-to-mouth" men when they went to Harrisburg, and never resumed it. They came home to live in ease, to dress well, and to change their style of living, and to furnish their families, who previously were humble in their station, fine clothes and the means of making a show in society. A rumor did not account for their changes of position by the acquisition of fat legacies, or the drawing of prizes in lotteries. There was no accounting for the transformation but by reasons which were dishonorable to the parties concerning whom they were originated.

Charges so direct and imputations so damaging ought certainly not to have been made unless proof of the most positive description was within reach. We are persuaded that our cotemporary would not make them recklessly; and we are prepared to believe that he at least fully believes all and probably even more than he would have the public infer. It would seem that nothing short of an intimate knowledge of the damaging facts which alone can justify these sweeping charges could induce a public journalist to make them. This much is pre-supposed; and since the city of Philadelphia, not only by reason of the number of Representatives she elects, but by her immediate contact with the Legislature, exerts an extraordinary influence over their proceedings, she owes it to herself to do something towards remedying an evil of such magnitude, and which threatens such overshadowing consequences. If other parts of the State have reason to think their Representatives are open, even to the smallest extent, to the suspicions here inculcated, they owe it to themselves, the State, and the country to apply the remedy, which can be effected only by a complete change.

The Soldiers will Vote.

The official returns from all but two counties in the State have been made, giving a majority of 94,494 for the first amendment; a majority of 135,045 for the second amendment, and a majority of 131,744 for the third amendment. The copperhead counties acting true to their instincts, voted against the first amendment, but the loyalty of the masses in the other counties was too much for them. We congratulate the loyal people of our State upon this consummation, and we commend to the soldiers in the field this hearty and patriotic action on the part of their friends at home. It is decided that the Pennsylvania soldier is no mere slave, that whatever privileges he surrendered in accepting the honored responsibility of fighting for the Republic, his people have reserved for him that precious right of citizenship, to deposit his ballot on election day in common with other citizens. The status of our soldiers is redeemed, and they are, as they should be, the representatives of a free people, striking for the perpetuity of a Free Constitution and Free institutions under it.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Opposition to New Military Bill—Oil Companies Incorporated—Greene County to Borrow Bounty Money—The Revision of the Tax Law—Bill Prepared by the Special Commitee—The Supplement to the Military Bill—Connellsville Railroad Bills Signed.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, Aug. 13th, 1864.

The Legislature has been in session three days, but as yet has transacted no business of importance. The important work of the extra session will, however, commence next week, the first bill for consideration being the supplement to the new military law. This supplement will meet with some opposition on account of the expense attending the organization and maintenance of fifteen regiments. Better, however, for the people to sustain any expense than be at the mercy of such miserants as McCausland and his rebel crew. The estimates placed upon the maintenance of these regiments are entirely too great, some being as high as one million dollars per regiment, when less than one-half that sum would suffice to keep a regiment constantly in the field for a year, which, as is understood, it is not designed to do.

The House struck oil on Friday, or at least they amended and passed sundry bills incorporating oil companies. Among the bills recalled from the Governor, amended and passed were the following: Incorporating the Aladdin Oil Company; authorizing Greene county to borrow money to pay bounties; incorporating American Oil Company, Excelsior Improvement Company, Mineral Company, Philadelphia Coal and Iron Company, National Oil Company, Independent Oil Company, Garrick Oil and Mining Company, and the Maxwell Oil and Mining Company.

Governor Curtin has signed the three bills passed at the late session relative to vacating the charter of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad and the incorporation of the Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The special committee appointed at the late session to prepare a new and complete revenue of the State, consisting of Messrs. Read Smith (Chester,) Bigham, Coleman, Fershing, Barger, and Robinson, have finished their work and will at the proper time present a bill of fifty-four sections. The new bill proposes that the Governor shall appoint a Commissioner of Revenue to hold office during three years, and superintend the assessment and collection of taxes. The County Commissioners are required to make their returns before the first of November in each year to this Commissioner, who in his turn, must report to the State Legislature annually. The assessors are to report and classify all persons holding property or engaged in business. It is made the duty of each taxable within fifteen days after notice, to make a true return of his income and property to the assessor. Insurance Companies, Stock and Money Brokers, and other specified classes are to make returns of their capital and accrued profits, are also bankers and proprietors of places of public amusement. The County authorities are to collect taxes from illiterate persons. Ground rents need not be returned, as real estate assessors are authorized to administer oaths as to the value of personal property and real estate held. A board of revision shall consist of the County Commissioner and the associate judges of each county, of which the oldest associate judge shall be president. This board is to meet within fifteen days after the assessors make their return to the County Commissioners (first giving notice in four papers having the largest circulation) and it is to determine all appeals and complaints. In Philadelphia the board is to consist of the City Treasurer, City Commissioners and Receiver of Taxes. Sec. 5 provides that no property shall be taxed on the dollar unless the aggregate exceeds two millions of dollars, when the rate shall be reduced. Each male resident (over 21 years of age) shall also pay one dollar, and the taxes upon various trades, professions, etc., shall be as follows:

Upon sales of merchants, butchers, drovers, dairymen, artists manufacturers, millers, coal dealers and oil dealers, *one mill* on every dollar.

Upon sales of liquor and malt liquor dealers, one per cent.

Auctioneers' sales, one per cent.

Gross receipts of places of public amusement, four per cent., and itinerant shows ten per cent.

Pedlars' sales, five mills on the dollar.

Common carriers, two per cent.

Billiard saloons, ten dollars per table.

Bowling saloon and ten-pin alleys, ten dollars for each alley.

Shooting galleries, $20 for the first gallery, and $30 for each succeeding gallery.

Gross receipts of inns and eating houses, two per cent.

Dogs, one dollar each.

Watches, seventy-five cents each.

Upon income or occupations, a tax of one-half of one per cent. on the amount of such income beyond $300.

Upon real estate and personal property, a special tax of one-half mill, to meet the interest and principal of an act to arm the State, approved May 15, 1861.

The punishment for perjury is the same as now fixed by law, with the additional of per cent. taxation on the amount through which the perjury was committed.

Exempt property is as follows, viz: United States and State property, personal property under $300 in value, all universities, colleges, academies, public school houses, churches and houses used for public worship and any land not exceeding five acres, all buildings used for holding courts, jails or for county, city or borough offices, all burial-grounds and poor-houses, all lands and buildings held exclusively for public charity, and in no way used for gain or profit.

All acts heretofore passed exempting special property from taxation are to be repealed.

Transportation Companies are to pay on each ton of freight (of 2,000 lbs.), viz: On the product of the mines, two cents, forest and agricultural product, three cents; all other articles five cents.

Banking institutions, banks, trust, gas, water, express, telegraph, bridge, manufacturing, mechanical, mining, quarrying and insurance companies, together with all bonds and hypothecations, shall pay six cents on every dollar premium. Private bankers and brokers three per cent. upon their entire income, without any deduction whatever.

Office-holders of the Commonwealth shall pay as follows: On salaries not even $600 and $1,200 one per cent.; from $1,200 to $2,000 two per cent., and exceeding $2,500 five per cent. Dividends upon capital stock of corporations must pay one per cent., and interest must pay one mill upon each and every dollar.

There are some doubts of the passage of this bill this session.

In the House on Friday, Mr. Watson, of Philadelphia, from the Select Committee on the organization of the militia of the State, reported the following bill:

A supplement to the act for the organization, discipline and regulation of the militia of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved May fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty four.

SECTION 1.—*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, That the Governor and State Treasurer are hereby authorized and empowered to borrow on the faith of the Commonwealth, at such time, in such amounts and with such notice as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, any sum not exceeding three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or coupon bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing six per centum interest per annum, payable semi-annually in the city of Philadelphia, which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to State or local taxation for any purpose whatever, and shall be reimbursable at any time after the expiration of ten years from their date; and the sum so borrowed, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be and the same is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses which may be incurred under the provisions of this act; *Provided*, That no certificate of loan or bonds shall be issued for a less sum than one hundred dollars: *Provided further*, That no certificate shall be negotiated for less than its par value, the said certificates of loan or bonds to import on the face thereof the purposes for which the same were issued, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank in the city of Philadelphia.

SECTION 2. That the bonds or certificates of loan issued under the provisions of this act shall be signed by the Governor, and countersigned by the State Treasurer and Auditor General, and a correct and accurate registry of the same shall be kept in a book to be provided for that purpose in the office of the Auditor General, who shall make annual report thereof to the Legislature, and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw warrants on the State Treasurer for such sums as may be necessary to pay the proper expenses incident to the negotiation of such loan, the preparation of the bonds or certificates of loan authorized to be issued by this act, and said warrants shall be paid out of any moneys in the treasury.

SECTION 3. That the Governor be and is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint a competent person of military education, experience and skill to have command or all the militia forces of Pennsylvania, to be raised under the provisions of this act, with the rank of Major General, who, while in actual service, shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of a Major General in the army of the United States, and who shall also have authority in manner as aforesaid to appoint two persons of like military education, experience and skill to be Brigadier Generals, who, while in actual service, shall be entitled to the pay and emoluments of officers of the same rank in the army of the United States.

SECTION 4. That whenever the military force provided for in this act shall be called into service by the Governor of the Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the Adjutant General to notify in writing the Quartermaster General and the Commissary General of the point or points where the men are to rendezvous, with the number, as near as may be, and said officer shall forthwith advertise for proposals for supplying to the Commonwealth such supplies as may be necessary for furnishing the troops aforesaid with rations and all other stores mentioned and prescribed by the laws or regulations of the United States, said proposals to be directed to the said Commissary General and Quartermaster General, respectively, and to be opened after five days' notice, and the contracts to be awarded to the lowest bidder by the proper officer inviting said proposals, and adequate security to be taken for the faithful performance of the contract; and no bill shall be paid until so certified and approved. The inspectors so appointed shall each receive one dollar per day for the time necessarily employed in the discharge of their duties, and shall severally be sworn or affirmed to discharge their duties with fidelity.

SECTION 5. That the Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized and empowered to organize a military corps, to be called the Reserve Volunteer Corps of the Commonwealth, to be composed of fifteen regiments, of which two regiments shall be cavalry and one regiment of light artillery. The said regiments shall each be composed of companies of not less than one hundred, and to be armed, equipped, clothed, disciplined, governed and officered as similar troops in the service of the United States, and shall be mustered into the service of the State for a period not exceeding three years, unless sooner discharged, and shall be liable to be called into the service of this State at such times as the Governor of this Commonwealth may deem their services necessary for the purpose of suppressing insurrections or repelling invasions.

SECTION 6. That the Governor of the Commonwealth is hereby authorized to provide the necessary hospital arrangements, camps of instruction, arms and accoutrements, garrison and camp equipage, and all other supplies and things necessary for the arming and equipping and parting into service, subsistence when in service, quartermaster's, commissary and ordnance stores for said troops, and from time to time make and adopt all needful rules and regulations, to take and use horses for cavalry and artillery service, and such supplies as in his judgment may be necessary, and to seize such railroads and other means of transportation as the exigencies of the case may demand.

SECTION 7. That the Governor of the Commonwealth is also hereby authorized and empowered to cause to be made an immediate enrollment and classification of the militia of the Commonwealth, and shall have power to call and keep in service as long as he may deem necessary, from the body of the said militia, or from such portions of the Commonwealth as he may designate, the said reserve corps by volunteering or draft.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Excessive Heat—The Army—Colored Troops—Female Veteran—Baltimore and Ohio Railroad—Representative Recruits—The St. Louis Counterfeiters.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 12, 1864.

The terrible heat of the past few days has completely dried up all kinds of news. In fact has dried up everything, even the sensation reports of the Tammany policies have carved to enable even to manufacture a change in the Cabinet. For the ease of people who read their dispatches, this must be a satisfaction. We who are compelled to stay here hot or cold, have a present an idea of what it is to live in Africa, right on the equator. The thermometer for he last week has averaged 97 degrees in the shade, and 117 in the sun. The nights show only a little less. The mosquitoes are swarming like clouds of dust. The hotels are almost deserted, as the prices they have been lately charging, or rather extorting from sojourners, it would be a blessed revenge if the heat would continue all year.

We have very little news from the army. So long as the present weather continues no activity may be looked for, for more damage would be done by the heat to our men than they could accomplish good.

The colored people of this District have petitioned Gen. Auger for permission to organize themselves into companies, offering if the Government will furnish them with arms, to provide and pay for drill masters and perfect themselves in military tactics without any expense to the Government. Gen. Augur will likely grant their request. There is a large enough number here to form three regiments, in case of another emergency like the 12th of last July, this would be quite an addition to the force for the protection of this city.

Mary E. Wise presented herself at the office of the Paymaster General this morning and drew her pay for two years military service as a private of the 31th Indiana volunteers. She has been in numerous engagements in the West, and was wounded three times; the last time at the battle of Lookout Mountain, the ball took effect in the shoulder. She was dressed in male attire, and was carried from the battlefield to a hospital. On the surgeon coming round to dress her wound her sex was discovered, and she was mustered out of service. She is very good looking.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad is again clear of rebels. The company have a large force of workmen on the main stem, repairing the damage done by the rebels during the late raid. Private property was also done between the town of Martinsburg and Opequan bridge, where over seven miles of track was torn up, the ties burnt and rails twisted and bent, and all the bridges between these points, iron and wood, destroyed. With his characteristic promptitude, W. P. Smith, Master of Transportation, is rapidly pushing on the work of reconstruction, and it is expected that the road will be open to Wheeling by the 20th of August. The double track between this city and Baltimore is completed for over two-thirds of the distance, and it is certain before the close of the year that the work will be completed. On the main stem the track has been destroyed ten times. The company keeping constantly bridges, &c, ready for putting up, always manage to have the road open in a few days after the rebs are driven off.

This district is rapidly filling up her quota under the late call for 500,000. It being, perhaps, one of the easiest and cheapest places in the country for procuring substitutes, every one liable to draft that can raise three or four hundred dollars is putting in a substitute. Many persons not liable are also procuring representative substitutes. Mrs. Elvira F. Adams has received the first ladies' certificate. As the ladies of Pittsburgh may be interested to know what kind of certificate they would receive in case they should follow her example, I give a copy of it:

Army of the United States of America: To all whosoever these presents, greeting: Whereas Mrs. Elvira F. Adams, of Washington, District of Columbia, a citizen of the United States, not being required by law to perform military service, has voluntarily and at her own expense furnished George Gassaway, of Washington, in the District of Columbia, as a *Representative Recruit*, to serve in her stead in the military forces of the Union, she is, in accordance with the foregoing order, entitled to this official acknowledgment of her disinterested patriotism and public spirit.

JAMES B. FRY,
Brig. Gen. and Provost Marshal General.

By the Provost Marshal General:

DE WITT C. POOLE,
Lieut. Colonel 18th Regiment V. R. C.,
Acting Provost Marshal, D. C.

Date—August 10, 1864.

Altogether seventeen of the St. Louis counterfeiters have been lodged in the Old Capital Prison. All the fixtures but one plate were captured. The presses, dies, plates and ink used by the gang, and seized by Col. Baker, fill fourteen large cases. They had eleven presses. One of the presses weighs 3,000 pounds.

S. C.

General Intelligence.

Travellers in the White Mountain region this summer complain that many natural objects of interest are defaced by the advertisements of New York quack medicine men. A purse is to be made up by tourists to employ a house painter to judiciously efface the offensive advertisements by the application of paint, as near as possible to the natural color of the objects disfigured.

The Commissioner of Pensions has decided that hundred-day soldiers are entitled to Pensions in all respects the same as the three-years men. He says: "The law under which all pensions based on service in the present war are allowed is unequivocal in its language, making no distinction between those engaging for a longer or shorter period."

A correspondent in Arizona writes of that territory, that the mines are very rich; but those holding the claims, despite their wealth on paper, are not making their board. Indeed it is declared that the most sensible thing which a man can do, is to leave the mining district for a region where provisions can be obtained at tolerable prices. La Paz, the commercial emporium of Arizona, can hardly be set down as a great city. Streets narrow and crooked, houses of brick and adobie, without attempt at arrangement, and most of them uninhabited, cannot come up to the idea of prosperity. The inhabitants are enumerated as follows: Greasers, Indians, Jews, Oudads, White men, and desperadoes who have escaped the vigilance committee—not exactly the population to build up a town."

A large number of prominent men of Louisville have been arrested for treasonable conspiracy, in connection with the Order of the Sons of Liberty.

The Washington *Republican* says that on Wednesday night Capt. Hatch, of the cavalry, captured two secesh soldiers, who were secreted about eight miles beyond Rockville, and were being fed and cared for by the secession young ladies of the neighborhood.

The following information, given by Mr. Riley Reed, of Galesburg, Illinois, patentee of a new process for clarifying Chinese and other cane juices, may be of much benefit to those engaged in raising sorghum. It would add, in relation to sugar-making, that after the syrup has granulated the remaining ungranulated portion of the syrup is drawn off. But with our cane in the North the main usage is so adhesive and stiff that assistance by means of a press has been found beneficial. After the first pressing is performed the follower can be removed, and a little cold water may be stirred into the sugar and press again. This process can be performed several times, and at each successive time the sugar becomes whiter, and yet a full solution of the constituents, but each successive draining becomes a more perfect article of golden syrup, so that what is lost in one is gained in the other."

The railroad bridge in process of erection across the Ohio river at Steubenville, will contain a section of three hundred feet span, which will cross the channel at an elevation of almost one hundred feet above high water mark. The bridge will be permanent, without a draw.

The side-wheel steamship "Gulding Star," belonging to the New York Mail Steamship Company, was launched on Saturday afternoon. She is to run between New York, Havana and New Orleans. Her dimensions are as follows: Extreme length, 300 feet; breadth of beam, 41 feet; depth of hold, 32 feet; tonnage, 2,416 tons.

The Sandusky *Register* of the 6th, says sixteen of the rebel officers confined on Johnson's Island made their escape from the prison yard on Monday afternoon. Some workmen were employed within the enclosure, who were in the habit of passing through the gate at will, and were recognized by being without coats. The prisoners seeing the gate open, threw off their coats and passed out without being recognized. Once outside the fence, the only thing was to get away. One went down to the boat, which was starting, and telling the guard that he had just received word that his mother was just at the point of death, was given permission to take the boat at once and had no time to get a pass. The case was deemed an urgent one. Others got on board of the boat, the officers scattered away and took to the water on such floating substances as they could procure. The U. S. steamer Michigan's boats made pursuit, and secured all of the fugitives.

It is a fact of interest to those who believe in a Superintending Providence, that the important success of our fleet at Mobile and of our military forces at New Creek, the first important advantages gained in some days, both occurred on the National Fast Day.

The *Trenton Monitor* asserts that Mr. Edwin A. Stevens, the chief man in the Camden and Amboy Railroad, is about to avenge himself on the Railroad Company for its monopoly by building a railroad from Long Branch to Sandy Hook, connecting thence by fast boat with New York.

The Poughkeepsie *Eagle* is informed that there is in Ulster county, within six miles of that town, not less than a thousand acres of peat bed of excellent quality, and from sixteen to twenty feet deep.

The Oswego (N. Y.) *Palladium* learns that a conspiracy has been formed to invade that city by a party of Secessionists or rebel sympathizers from Canada. The party has been organized at Kingston; and the most astounding part of the report, as it reaches us, is that the leaders are to be headed by an English nobleman now in Canada, who has seen military service. The plan is to embark under the guise of citizens on board one of the regular passenger steamers, and if they were not American and Canadian ports, and to land them after dark cover of darkness. Luckily the plot has been discovered. Every preparation has been made to meet and defeat the invaders.

Notwithstanding the Mormons are laying by grain for a season of famine, food is now pretty well up to starvation prices. The *Deseret News* of July 27th gives flour at $15 per 100 pounds; wheat, $5 per bushel; corn, $4.50 per bushel; pork, 50 cents per pound; sugar, $1; butter, 80 cents; whisky, $20 per gallon.

A writer in the *Church Standard*, an Episcopalian paper in England, says that the established Episcopal Church is becoming an established chaos, for during the past thirty years there have sprung up twenty-five heresies and schisms.

The common council of Bangor, Me., would not allow the democrats to use their city hall for the purpose of holding the democratic convention, on the ground that it was for a purpose tending to oppose the government during the existence of the rebellion." The convention will be held in a large tent in consequence.

A down east editor says he was in a boat when the wind blew hard, but he wasn't at all alarmed, because he had his life insured, and if the worst had happen to him by which he could make any money."

A bold attempt was made, a few nights since to rob the baggage car of the mail train going west on the Pennsylvania railroad. When the train had reached Pennstadt the engineer sounded the alarm, having apparently descried some object on the track. Soon after the train was stopped, which was seen to be the spring from behind an embankment and jump through the door of the baggage car, causing the baggage master to vacate the premises. The conductor was informed of what had taken place, and a posse immediately started for the car in which the would be robber was supposed to be engaged, but he had fled by the bell-rope was pulled by the daring outlaw, and the speed of the train diminished, so as to allow of his escape, which he accomplished by jumping from the train. Soon after the train was stopped a vigorous search was made for the robber, but he could not be found, owing to the darkness.

The statement that the iron-clad *Dictator* was to be worked by caloric power is promptly denied by the reporter of the New York *Sun*.

The Memphis *Bulletin* gives a long history of a sword, which was captured from Major Wm. Stubbs, at Shiloh. It had been presented to him by his fellow-conductors on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and bore an appropriate inscription. When captured it fell into the hands of a rebel Lieutenant Colonel, who was taken prisoner at Corinth by a private of the 10th Missouri. The private having no use for it gave it to his lieutenant. After the fall of Vicksburg the original owner of the sword was exchanged, and the Missouri private, reading a list of names, saw the name of the owner of the officer, which was the same as that upon the sword. He wrote to the Major, who answered in person, and the sword was returned. It had passed through three campaigns, and was wielded for and sometimes against the Union.

At English correspondent says: What with the Divorce Court and Police Courts, the daily papers manage to furnish several columns a day of very spicy reading to the British public. In conversing with a lady, who is considered at the head of the sensation literature in England, the other day on this matter, I suggested that a censorship of the press seemed quite as necessary as that exercised over the State by the Lord Chamberlain, and the doubt whether the entire suppression of a large class of peculiar cases might not be an advantage to the morals of the public.

"Or their restriction to one paper, specially printed for that purpose," the lady suggested.

"Just so," said her publisher, who happened to be within hearing, "and give me the copyright of that paper. Then all you writers of voyages and romances might go. I would snap my fingers at the whole of you."

The crowds who are just now thronging the seaside at the fashionable baths of Dieppe, have been amusing themselves lately with visiting an English built yacht, called the Pearl, lying in the harbor there, and now belonging to a French owner, and called "Le Cheval." This vessel was the witnesse of the late glorious combat off Cherbourg, the news of which, I regret to see, arrived just too late among you for the 4th of July. The Pearl came out to the fight, where the Alabama sank in time to pick up, not men, but numbers of floating articles, of which she now exhibits quite a museum. She has a considerable collection of bibles and prayer books, also a large assortment of American romances, and some very handsome ladies' dresses, But the most instructive relic of all is a small pocket book, belonging seemingly to a private seaman, in which, with a view probably to his claim for prize money, he has kept an exact account of the sums received by the Alabama. The list begins on the 5th of September, 1862, and extends to the 27th of April, 1864, and it is curious it contains the invoice of the guard of honor that escorted the Confederate States determined the Government to send a vessel to bring back their representative to the affront which awaited him at Mexico, but to dispatch him to Europe.

Stonewall Jackson's autograph is in great demand among rebel sympathizers in England. An individual passing himself off as an ex-confederate soldier, has lately made large sums of money by the manufacture and sale of these memorials. Unfortunately he wrote the rebel General's name Thomas "Jefferson," instead of Thomas "Jonathan" Jackson, and the purchasers after wards discovered that all the autographs, they themselves had been "sold."

Lady Franklin, the only discoverable remains of Sir John, goes heartily for the rebel cause, and lately gave a magnificent dinner party to their leading representatives abroad, in London. The reason she hates the North is —they say—that our philanthropy and enterprise threatened to give her back her husband alive.

In a speech made at a war meeting at Lynn, Saturday evening, Hon. Henry Wilson stated that more than two hundred and twenty thousand men who responded to the call of patriotism had fallen in battle or sank by disease into soldiers' graves; while the wounded, maimed and broken in health were all around, reminding us of the fearful cost of its present struggle for existence.

An old lady, reading an account of the death of a venerable and distinguished lawyer, who was stated to be the father of the Philadelphia bar," exclaimed, "Poor man! he had a dreadful noisy set of children."

Patrick M'Grath a Massachusetts shoemaker, went to Canada to escape a draft, and died of starvation in the streets of Quebec.

A London letter writer says: "John Leech is at Hamburg, and, they say, having a particularly a good time there. Nothing of his drawing has appeared for three months. He wouldn't use his pencil at all if he had a fortune. What a good thing it is that some men are not born rich!"

Patrick Henry, a deserting substitute, has been sentenced "to forfeit all pay and allowances now due, or to become due; to be confined at hard labor on such public works as the Commanding General of the Department at Washington may direct, during the remainder of his term of service, with a twenty-four pound ball and chain attached to his right leg; and at the expiration of that time to be dishonorably discharged from the service, and confined in the Penitentiary for the period of five years."

At a recent supplemental draft in the Fourth District, New Jersey, Capt. Mills, of the Fifth District, was drafted from the township of Bloomfield, and the Board of Enrollment decided that he was liable to be held in the standing his office. The matter was submitted to Col. Buchanan, Acting Assistant Provost Marshal General, for his opinion, which has brought out the decision that Capt. Mills cannot be held, and that the ruling of Capt. Brown was correct—Provost Marshals not being considered in the military service of the United States.

Mr. Toby, the new President of the Hudson River Railroad, is a millionaire. He is not yet forty years of age. He began life as a steamboat clerk with Com. Vanderbilt. When he took his position the Commodore gave him two orders, first to collect fare of everybody, and have no dead-heads on the boat. Second, to start the boat on time and wait on nobody. The Commodore drives it a round Staten Island trable collection of bibles and prayer books, also a large assortment of American romances, and some very handsome ladies' dresses, But the most instructive relic of all in a small pocket book, belonging seemingly to a private seaman, in which, with a view probably to his claim for prize money, he has kept an exact account of the sums received by the Alabama. The list begins on the 5th of September, 1862, and extends to the 27th of April, 1864, and it is curious it contains the invoice of the guard of honor that escorted the Confederate States determined the Government to send a vessel to bring back their representative to the affront which awaited him at Mexico, but to dispatch him to Europe.

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Personal.

Mrs. Ex-President Tyler presents her compliments to the editor of the New York *Herald*, and states that she has no marriageable daughter, and the story of the romantic marriage of a member of her family to a soldier on the James river is pure fiction.

A telegram received in New York on Thursday night, from Vermont, stated that the Rev. Hubbard Winslow could survive but a short time. His physician had given him up. He was at Williston, Vt., the old homestead of his father.

The Peoria (Illinois) *Transcript* says that one day last week as a returned soldier named Thompson, residing in Washington, was engaged in conversation with some parties in the saloon of the Peoria House, an individual entered, and as he passed shouted "Hurrah for Jeff. Davis!" In an instant the soldier turned and asked, "Did you shout for Jeff. Davis?" Copperhead surveyed Thompson for a moment, and seeing that he meant mischief, replied that it was not him. "Well," said the soldier, "I believe that you did, and if I was sure of it, I would give you cause to remember it." Secesh again declared that he had not, when at this juncture one of the men Thompson had been conversing with, and who has always acted with the democratic party, stepped up, saying to the soldier: "I am a Democrat, but I can't stand that; he did hurrah for Jeff. Davis, and now pitch into him." The veteran hesitated not a moment, and though by far the smallest, he went at the Jeff. Davis sympathizer and administered a most awful drubbing, concluded by compelling him to shout twice, as loud as he was able, for Abe Lincoln. Then allowing the fellow to get on his feet, he cautioned him never to repeat that operation again in his presence, saying, "I have fought rebels three years, and had a brother killed by just such cowards as you are, and whenever I hear one shout for Jeff. Davis in my hearing, I will whip him or kill him." The Copperhead said not a word, but took himself off as fast as his legs would carry him.

The White Mountain correspondent of the New York *Evening Post* says: "Our vision was soon delighted by beholding the noble form of Mount Kearsarge, rearing its proud head far up in the heavens. We did not wonder that floating namesake of this proud monument of nature had ended so suddenly the career of that representative of England's stupidity and cupidity, the Alabama. When the brave Winslow retires from active life, it would be appropriate that he should have a residence near the shadow of Kearsarge."

It appears that several citizens of Chambersburg have become insane on account of the loss of their entire effects by the late rebel fire in that town. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: "One of the number, a gentleman who had been engaged in business for years, was taken through their city a day or two ago, *en route* for an eastern asylum." Another day of reckoning is in store for the fiends who destroyed Chambersburg and blighted the prospects of so many of its citizens.

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Monday, August 15, 1864.

HEAVEN.

BY MISS NANCY A. W. PRIEST.

Beyond these chilly winds and gloomy skies,
Beyond death's cloudy portal,
There is a land where beauty never dies
And love becomes immortal—

A land whose light is never dimmed by shade,
Whose fields are ever vernal;
Where nothing beautiful can ever fade,
But blooms for aye, eternal.

We may not know how sweet its balmy air,
How bright and fair its flowers;
We may not hear the songs that echo there
Through those enchanted bowers.

The city's shining towers we may not see
With our dim, earthly vision;
For death, the silent warder, keeps the key
That opes the gates of bliss.

But sometimes, when adown the western sky,
The fiery sunset lingers,
Its golden gates swing inward noiselessly,
Unlocked by silent fingers.

And while they stand a moment half ajar
Gleams from the inner glory
Streams brightly through the azure vault afar,
And half reveal the story.

O land unknown! O land of love divine!
Father, all-wise, eternal!
Guide, guide these wandering, way-worn feet of mine
Into those pastures vernal.

Wit and Wisdom.

A man's best fortune—or his worst—is a wife.

Death has nothing terrible in it, but what life hath made so.

Despair not. The course of God's providence may be as winding as his rivers.

Sorrow is washed away by tears. Brine preserves beef but destroys grief.

Why is a bridegroom worth more than a bride? Because she is given away and he is sold.

When communications cost an editor nothing, they are generally worth it.

One country cannot invade another more effectually than by an army of ideas.

Beauty and death make each other seem purer and lovelier, like snow and moonlight.

There is ice enough in midsummer—iced hopes, iced friendships, iced loves, iced hearts.

If a fortune hunter talks about his castle, it will probably turn out to be in an airy situation.

The man who is fond of puddings and pies places himself fearfully in the power of his wife.

Virtues confessed by our foes and vices acknowledged by our friends are probably real.

He that falls into sin is a man; he that grieves at it is a saint; he that boasts of it is a devil.

From the number of cabs seen in our cities, one might conclude that the present age is a cabbage.

"Boy, you are not far from a fool." "Well, as we ain't more than three feet apart, I give in to that," was the reply.

A woman is jealous of her own sex, not because her husband, but because all other men run after it.

A Limerick banker, remarkable for his sagacity, had an iron leg, "which", said Curran, "is the softest part about him."

When a gloom falls upon us, it may be we have entered into the cloud that will give its gentle showers to refresh us.

Prejudices are like rats, and a man's mind like a trap; they get in easily and then perhaps they can't get out at all.

A small hospital will hold those statesmen who have impaired their means, not by private carelessness, but carefulness for the public.

When a man chooses the rewards of virtue, he should remember that to resign the pleasures of vice is part of his bargain.

Inconstancy may at times be little better than constancy. It may keep out, like a sullen porter, better company than it lets in.

Be careful of your table-talk. Do all your biting at table in biting your food. Don't be biting in your remarks.

Spend not the morning, the quintessence of the day, in recreations; sleep itself is a recreation, add not, therefore, sauce to sauce.

The too-frequent use of authority impairs it. If thunder were continued it would excite no more sensation than the noise of a mill.

The credulity of the common people never works by halves; they believe without proof, and soon perceive the cause of what never happened.

There are few men who would not, if they had the power, use the rack to enforce the general adoption of their opinions.

Men only judge the opinions of others by their conformity to their own. Consequently, fools are never pervaded by anything but nonsense. Were I, O God, in churchless lands remaining, Far from all voice and teachers and divines, My soul would find in flowers of thy ordaining Priests, sermons, shrines.

The fanatics think themselves virtuous, not in consequence of their actions, but of their belief. The credulity of men is, therefore, in their opinion, the only measure of virtue.

One year of struggle with wrong for the sake of right, contributes more to progressive life than forty years of compromise with wrong, or mere timid allegiance to right.

A moral debating society out West is engaged in discussing the following question: "If a husband deserts his wife, which is the most abandoned, the man or the woman?

A man with a bad headache is almost an irresponsible agent, so far as common amenities go; I am a brute if I quarrel with him for a wry word or an ungracious act.

It is he who was rich, not he who has made himself rich, that oftenest commits suicide; on the other hand, it is not the poor man, but he who becomes poor, that kills himself.

Married couples resemble a pair of shears, so joined that they cannot be separated, often moving in opposite directions, yet always punishing any one who comes between them.

In reply to an advertisement headed "Use Thingumbob's Tooth Brush," a Western editor says, "We'll see Thingumbob hanged first, the dirty fellow! How would he like to use ours?"

Some people are never contended. After having all their limbs broken, their heads smashed, and their brains knocked out, they will actually go to law, and try to get further damages.

THE SON AND HEIR.

Of all the sad inventions a female to annoy,
There's none a mother mentions as equal to a boy;
Constantly pursuing of mischief all day through,
He's done it, or he's doing, or else he's going to.

A confounded inclination to still-slitting comfort, nestles in man; like a great dog, he lets himself be pricked and teased a thousand times rather than to take the trouble to jump up in lieu of growling.

All men speak of all men's virtues when they are dead, and tombstones are marked with epitaphs of the "good and virtuous," is there any particular cemetery where the bad men are buried.

It is very easy for people to forgive their enemies when they havn't got any, but if they have—truly there are verses in the Psalms which one would wish to substitute for the forgiving verse in the litany.

An explorer of the landscape is invigorated by the same agencies that produce weariness, for nature is essentially recuperative. Art is the reverse; exhaustion and indifference arise from its too prolonged pursuit.

A minister took for his text—"the flesh, the world, and the devil," and informed his astonished audience that he should "dwell briefly in the flesh, pass rapidly over the world, and hasten as fast as he could to the devil."

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 189 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. au15:6m

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W. S. HAVEN,
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ELECTRICITY. WHAT IT IS.—ELECTRICITY is the natural element of the nervous system—the connecting link between mind and matter—the most subtle substance known. It circulates the blood; is the cause of voluntary and involuntary motion; producer of all the known phenomena in the universe; the life of all things.

"It warms in the sun, refreshes in the breeze,
Glows in the stars and blossoms in the trees;
Lives through all life, extends through all extent,
Spreads undivided, operates unspent,
Breathes in our souls, informs our mortal part,
As full, as perfect, in a hair as heart;
As full, as perfect, in vile man that mourns,
As the rapt seraph that adores and burns.
It claims all high, all low, all great and small;
It fills, it bounds, connects, and equals all."

Health is an uninterrupted course of the electric or nervous fluid to all parts of the nervous system—governed by the positive and negative polarities. Disease on the other hand is a change or disturbed condition of the electric fluid in the nervous system, causing blood, muscle, nervous and a host of other derangements of the various systems which constitute man.

Then, come, ye afflicted, come! as life is dear to all, to No. 251 PENN street, where all diseases to which flesh is heir, whether Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory or Paralytic, are speedily cured without pain, shocks, or any inconvenience, through the use of Galvanism, Magnetism and other modifications of Electricity. The rapidity in which cures are sometimes effected, often times astonishes the patient as well as the operator.

A case of Neuralgic Sciatica cured in two treatments which was of five months duration, on the person of Mr. C. Brooks, who resides in Manchester, on Locust street, who has given me permission to state his case for the benefit of those that are afflicted likewise.

Sciatica is characterised by severe shooting pains in the region of the hip, extending sometimes to the foot, and even to the toes, as was in this case.

The afflicted are invited to call at this office and see other certificates of cures that have been performed upon persons residing in this city.

☞ No charge for consultation. ☜

To those residing at a distance all letters must be addressed to 251 Penn street.

Electricity with its various modifications cures the following Affections of the Head, Eyes, Ears, Throat, (Diptheria); Diseases of Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, (Diabetes); and other Organic Difficulties peculiar to male and female; all affections of Nervous, Circulatory, Muscular, Glandular and Digestive system; Cutaneous diseases, Fevers and all other diseases not here specified.

☞ Consultation—get one at the office. Cures guaranteed by personal contract when desired.

Office hours from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

DR. J. A. REESE,
Medical Electrician.
jy12:6m M W Sa

PITTSBURGH LADIES, AT SEWICKLEY, PA.

The Fall Session will open on the THIRD MONDAY IN SEPTEMBER. The best advantages are afforded, and the terms reasonable. For terms, &c., send for a Circular. Address REV. A. WILLIAMS,
se13:6w4 Sewickleyville, Pa.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St. fourth door from Virgin Alley.

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.—Notwithstanding the late great advance in goods of all kinds, a fine assortment of

BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS,
for
GENTS, WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDRENS' WEAR,

can be bought at a slight advance on manufacturers' prices, at the Boot and Shoe House of
SLATER & SOUTH,
au3 No. 51 Market street.

PAINTERS,

BARRY & BROTHER,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,
(No. 294 Second Floor,)
Corner of Seventh and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh.
jy28:1y

WM. A. LYONS,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painting,
PLAIN and FANCY SHOW CARDS READY MADE
No. 7 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Orders promptly executed. Cards written to order, various styles. mh21:1y

BROWN, MORROW & CO.,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters,
Grainers and Glaziers,
No. 91 Third street,
je:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP, SOAP.—
It is an established fact that the
CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP,
MANUFACTURED BY
B. C. & J. H. SAWYER,
is now preferred above all other Soaps in use. It has been tried with complete success and approbation by thousands of families throughout the United States and many in Europe, and is entirely free from rosin, clay and other adulterations, and removes oil, grease, paint, tar, etc., from the hands and clothes. It is esteemed the purest, choicest and most economical Soap manufactured for laundry and family use.
IT CHALLENGES COMPETITION.
Among the many testimonials received respecting its excellence and its adaptation for use, in hard and soft waters, we can only now refer to the subjoined certificate, emanating from gentlemen well known, and who, whilst in the discharge of their respective duties in the land and fresh field, as quartermasters and commissaries, had every opportunity of seeing it fully tried, and consequently soon became conscious of what contributed the most to economize and comfort to our gallant soldiery.
Quartermasters' Department of the 12th, 13th and 14th Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteers;
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP having been used very extensively in our regiments, we have no hesitation in certifying that it was found admirably adapted to the use of the soldiers, and decidedly the most superior Soap which could be procured for the service.
JAMES A. EKIN, Quartermaster 12th Regiment.
ALEX. FORSYTH, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
M. K. MOORHEAD, Quartermaster 13th Regiment.
Headquarters General McCook's Division, United States Army.
SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP has been used by this Division for the past sixty days, and I have no hesitation in saying that it gives general satisfaction, and is regarded the best Soap that could be procured for the service.
Captain SAMUEL GAMAGE, Depot Commissary Munfordsville, Kentucky.
The undersigned cheerfully bear testimony to the excellent qualities of SAWYER'S CHEMICAL OLIVE ERASIVE SOAP, which has been used extensively in our regiments for the past two months, and which has been found so well suited for the service. The soldiers of our regiments have never been furnished with any soap they liked as much as this.
Captain W. H. ECKELS, Commissary Lochiel Cavalry, Jeffersonville, Indiana.
H. BINGHAM, Quartermaster 1st Wisconsin Regiment, Elizabethtown, Kentucky. dec8

NEW SHIPPERS GUIDE,
FOR THE NORTH WEST.
The extensive Publishing House of G. W. HAWES & CO., of Indianapolis, publishers of
STATE GAZETTEERS AND DIRECTORIES,
will soon issue a
North Western Shipping Guide and Business Directory,
for five States—Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin—containing complete
SHIPPING DIRECTIONS
for every town and village in those States. Also, Business Lists of the principal towns in which will be found the names and places of business of the firms, doing a general business. It is a cheap advertising medium for Wholesale Houses. Agents are now soliciting subscriptions and advertisements for this work which is as indispensable for a Shipping House as a Dictionary is for a School Teacher. Address
G. W. HAWES & CO.,
jy29 Indianapolis, Indiana

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.
OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN MINING CO.,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.
THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Great Western Mining Company, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on the 16th day of May, 1864, will be sold at the office of the Treasurer in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 27th day of August, 1864, at three o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by payment of the assessment, interest and costs:

50	shares in name of E. F. Adams, no certificate issued.	
25	"	represented by certificate No. 1056.
100	"	in name of R. Hunt, no certificate issued.
10	"	represented by certificate No. 1116.
500	"	in name of J. M. Howe & Co., no certificate issued.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER.
Sec'y and Treas. Great Western Mining Co.
jy20:tf

SALE OF FORFEITED STOCK.
OFFICE OF THE MASS MINING CO. OF PITTSBURGH,
PITTSBURGH, July 19, 1864.
THE FOLLOWING STOCK IN THE Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh, forfeited for non-payment of assessment of one dollar per share, payable on 16th day of May, 1864, will be sold at public auction at the office of the Treasurer, in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., on SATURDAY, 20th day of August, 1864, at 3 o'clock p. m., unless previously redeemed by the payment of the assessment, interest and costs.
41 Shares standing in the name of L. Green.
No certificate issued.

150	Shares represented by certificate No. 183.	
200	"	" " 31.
25	"	" " 179.
8	"	" " 200.

By order of the Board of Directors.
JAMES M. COOPER,
Secretary and Treasurer Mass Mining Company of Pittsburgh.
jy20:tf

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20, 1864.
ARTILLERY HORSES
PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.
$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than 50 horses.
These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this Spring to 9 years old, from 15½ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.
They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications. G. CROSS,
jy21-tf Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

PRIME POTASH, PRIME POTASH.
Prime Potash, Prime Potash.
Prime Potash, Prime Potash.
Now since Concentrated Lye and other materials for making soap has advanced so much in price, attention should be turned to a good, reliable article of Potash. such an article is
Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store,
Can be procured at Jos. Fleming's Drug Store,
Corner of Liberty and Market street.
Every pound warranted, where also may be procured superior White Lead at low rates, Oils and Varnish of all kinds.
Superior Fruit Wax, Sucerior Fruit Wax.
Patent Medicines of all kinds at the lowest rates.
Remember, the place to procure everything in the Drug and Perfumery line is at
JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE.
au8 corner of the Diamond and Market street.

T. T. MYLER.....J. C. M'CULLOCH.
T. T. MYLER & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY AND STAPLE NOTIONS,
No. 62 WOOD street, corner of Fourth.
MERCHANTS buying to sell again will find it to their interest to give us a call. jy26

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, can be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive privilege of the same. se28:1y

OFFICE OF THE DACOTAH MINING COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, July 4th, 1864.
ASSESSMENT.—Notice is hereby given that an installment of One Dollar per share has been levied upon the Capital Stock of this Company, payable at this Office on SATURDAY, August 20th, 1864, after which date no transfer of Stock can be made without payment of the assessment.
By order of Directors,
JAMES M. COOPER,
Sec'y and Treas'r. Dacotah Mining Co.

JOHN GANGWISCH.
UNION LAGER BEER BREWERY,
WHOLESALE OFFICE
No. —, Penn street, Fifth Ward,
jy30:1y PITTSBURGH, PA.

EAGLE TANNERY.—CHARLES KIEFER, Office No. 23 Ohio street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Manufacturer of Oak-tanned Harness, Bridle, Skirting and sole
LEATHER.
Waxed upper Kips and Calf Skins.
F. S. Cash paid for all kinds of leather finish d or in rough hides, also for hides, chestnut and oak bark. se9-1y

$20,000 WORTH OF CHINA AND QUEENSWARE, from the Greenpoint Pottery. Were compelled to sell this out as soon as possible. We are offering great quantities of this ware at half price. We obtained this lot at a sacrifice, and we will sell at a sacrifice, wholesale and retail. Call soon, if you want bargains at No. 48 Market street. jy15:1m

DUQUE DO PORTO.—50 dozen Port Wine, imported in glass, and a very superior article; in store and for sale by
MILLER & ROBERTSON,
jy28 n 211 Liberty street.

THE TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.

Pennsylvania Central.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Thro Accom	3:50 a m	Baltimore Express	12:20 p m
Thro Mail	2:50 a m	Philadelphia Express	12:20 p m
Thro Express	4:25 p m	Fast Line	a m
Fast Line	10:00 p m	Thro Mail	12:20 a m
John's Accm'n	3:00 p m	Chicago Express	10:05 a m
1st Wall Station	6:30 a m	1st Wall Station	a m
2d do	11:40 a m	2d do	8:30 a m
3d do	3:50 p m	3d do	1:55 p m
4th do	6:00 p m	4th do	6:35 p m

The Church Train leaves Wall's Station (on Sunday) at 9:00 a. m., returns at 12:45 p. m.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Fast Line	1:00 a m	Chicago Express	2:50 a m
Express	1:10 p m	Philadelphia Express	2:10 p m
Mail Train	6:20 a m	Chicago Mail	7:00 p m
		Crestline Mail	7:00 p m

The New Brighton Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 8:15 a m, 12:00 m, 4:30 p m and 5:40 p m. Returning, leaves New Brighton Station at 6:50 a m, 7:50 a m, 12:50 p m, and 5:50 p m.
All Lawrence Accommodation leaves Allegheny Station at 5:30 p m.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:35 a m	Mail	6:00 p m
Express	4:40 p m	Express	2:20 a m
1st McKeesport	11:00 a m	1st McKeesport	6:50 p m
2d	6:15 p m	2d	2:05 p m
Fort Perry	7:05 a m	Fort Perry	8:30 a m
Braddock's	4:15 p m	Braddock's	5:10 p m

The Sunday Train to and from M'Keesport leaves at 1:30 p m, and arrives at 10:00 a m.

Allegheny Valley.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	7:00 a m	Mail	7:00 p m
Express	4:30 p m	Express	9:35 a m
Accommodation	3:30 p m	Accommodation	7:35 a m

Cleveland and Pittsburgh.

Departs.		Arrives.	
Mail	8:10 a m	Mail	3:50 p m
Cincinnati	1:45 a m	Cincin. Express	8:05 p m
	1:45 p m	do	2:10 a m
Wheeling	6:30 a m	Steubenville Accommodation	10:00 a m
Steubenville Accom'n leaves Allegheny	3:30 p m		
Cleveland	1:45 a m		
	1:45 p m		

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

Artificial Limbs.
A. G. Neubert.....13 St. Clair st.
J. Reichenbach.....81 Fourth street.
C. Helmbold.....96 Smithfield st.

Auction Sales.
T. A. McClelland.....16 Fifth street.

Advertising Agents.
C. Mather.....Philadelphia.
S. M. Pettingill.....New York.

Banks.
First National Bank.....Wood, near Fifth st.
Exchange Bank.....Fifth st.
Bank of Pittsburgh.....Fourth st.
Allegheny Bank.....Fifth st.
Merchants' and Manufacturers'.....Second st.
Citizens' Bank.....corner Wood and Diamond alley

Bankers.
N. Holmes & Sons.....57 Market street.

Boots and Shoes.
S. Dalzell.....132 Smithfield st.
Slater & South.....51 Market st.

Book and Job Printers.
W. S. Haven.....Corner Third and Wood.
J. W. Kennedy.....16 Fifth st.

Book, Stationery and News Dealers.
J. W. Pittock.....78 Fifth st.
W. S. Haven.....corner Third and Wood sts.
John P. Hunt.....Masonic Hall, Fifth st.
Davis, Clarke & Co.....93 Wood street.

Bakers.
S. S. Marvin.....64 Fourth street.

Boiler Makers.
Carroll & Snyder.....corner Second and Short sts.

Bill Poster.
James Thackrey.....160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Bolt and Nut Works.
Hubley, Adams & Co.....72 Water street.

Brass Works.
Mansfield & Fitzsimmons.....13 Second near Short st.
Cadman & Crawford.....cor. Duquesne Way and St. Clair streets.

Commission Merchants.
R. H. King.....211 Liberty st.
Charles C. Baisley.....No. 179 Liberty street.

Cotton Manufacturers.
Park, Painter & Co.....149 First and 122 Second street.
King & Pennock.....corner Second and Wood street.

Cloaks and Mantillas.
Pittsburgh Cloak and Mantilla Store.....3 Market st.

Coal Dealers.
Meakimen & Norton.....Allegheny

Carriage Manufacturers.
Cornwell & Kerr.....3 St. Clair street.

Cutlery.
James Bown.....186 Wood street.

Dry Goods.
J. W. Barker & Co.....39 Market st.
J. M. Burchfield.....corner Market and Fifth st.
A. Bartlett.....41 Fifth st.
Joseph Horne.....77 and 79 Market st.
Gardner & Schleiter.....92 Market st.
H. J. Lynch.....96 Market st.
E. R. Gardner.....96 Market st.
White, Orr & Co.....35 Fifth st.
Wilson, Carr & Co.....64 Wood st.

Druggists.
Joseph Fleming.....corner Diamond and Market st.
Chas. H. Super.....corner Penn and St. Clair sts.
J. J. Bender & Co.....corner Wayne and Liberty sts
B. L. Fahnestock & Co.....76 Wood & 91 Fourth st.

Dentists.
G. W. Spencer.....254 Penn st
Quincy A. Cecil.....278 Penn st

Foundries.
Charles Knap.....cor. Ems and Pike street.
Wm. G. Price.....Pennsylvania ave. and Price st.
Patterson, Erbe & Co.....Grosvenorst., Birmingham.

Freight Agents.
Clark & Co.....cor. Liberty and Water streets.

Grocers.
Wm. Bagaley.....718 and 20 Wood street.
G. B. Jones & Son.....101 Water street.
J. S. Dilworth & Co.....120 and 122 Second st.
Miller & Richardson.....221 Liberty street
Cook, Pettit & Co.....corner Smithfield and First sts.

Gas Fitters.
Weldon & Kelly.....cor. Sixth and Wood street.

Glass Manufacturers.
C. Ihmsen & Son.....132 First street.

Hatters.
Wm. Fleming.....139 Wood st

Hardware.
Whitmore, Wolf, Duff & Co.....56 Wood st

House and Sign Painters.
Brown, Morrow & Co.....91 Third street.
W. A. Lyons.....57 Fifth street.
Barry & Brother.....294 cor. 7th and Liberty sts.

Hotels.
National.....Mckeesport
Union.....Philadelphia
Grand Avenue.....Smithfield street
Belvidere.....Sharpsburg
Jones House.....Harrisburg

Iron Manufacturers.
Lyon, Shorb & Co.....121 Water st.
Lewis, Oliver & Phillips.....Market and Water st.
Spang, Chalfant & Co.....22 and 24 Water st.
Jones & Laughlin.....123 Water st.
Graff, Bennett & Co.....57 Water st.
Lloyd & Black.....Water st.

Insurance Offices.
H. L. Ringwalt, Life Ins. Co.....67 Fourth street.
Allegheny Insurance Co.....Fifth st.
Citizens' Ins. Co.....corner Market and Water sts.
Peoples' Insurance Co.....corner Wood and Fifth sts.
Delaware Mutual Insurance Co.....50 Water st.

Iron Foundry.
Smith, Park & Co.....149 First st.
Joseph Fennock.....141 Wood st.

Jewelers.
Dunseath & Co.....56 Fifth street.
John M. Roberts.....16 Fifth street.

Lumber.
McMaster & Gazzam.....98 Grant street.
H. C. Mackrell.....Grant near Fifth street.
Hayden & Moorehead.....80 Second street.
W. J. & Hall Patterson.....144 Fourth st.
Arthurs & Riddell.....138 Fourth street.
E. S. Morrow.....114 Fifth street.

Lithographs.
Krebs & Bro.....Corner Fifth and Wood

Merchant Tailors.
John S. Lee.....No. 49 St. Clair st.
R. Oppenheimer.....83 Wood street.
W. H. McGee.....49 St. Clair street.

Musical Instruments.
Wamelink & Barr.....12 St. Clair street.
Charles C. Mellor.....92 Wood street.
J. M. Hoffmann.....53 Fifth street.

Machinists.
J. J. Powers & Co.....cor. Liberty and Second street.
W. P. Porter.....Temperanceville.
Foster & Co.....cor. Penn and Stanwix streets.
Daeweritz, Kirmse & Co.....159 Third street.

Machinery.
S. S. Fowler & Co.....39 Water st.

Metal Broker.
S. M. Wickersham.....124 First st.
John Moorhead.....74 Water st.

Manufacturers of Shovels and Spades.
Lippincott & Co.....118 Water st.

Notions.
Foerster & Schwartz.....Smithfield st.
T. T. Myler & Co.....Corner Fourth and Wood.

Nursery.
John Murdock, jr.....Oakland.

Oil Dealers.
Ardesco Oil Company.....27 Irwin st.
Pennock, Ruhl & Co.....31 Market st.
Richardson, Hartley & Co.....19 Irwin st.

Brewer, Burke & Co. cor Duquesne Way & Hancock st.
Wightman & Anderson.....92 Third st.
Cochran & Russell.....Philadelphia.
North American Oil Company.....50 Third st.
J. C. Tilton.....46 Hand street.

Opticians.
G. E. Shaw.....54 Fifth st.
J. Diamond.....39 Fifth st.

Picture Frame Manufacturer.
R. D. Brecht.....126 Smithfield st.

Planing Mill.
Shaub & McDonald.....Anderson street, Allegheny.

Physicians.
James King.....No. 97 Fourth street.

Photographs.
W. J. Purviance.....cor. Market & Fifth streets.
B. L. H. Dabb.....48 St. Clair street.

Real Estate and Stock Brokers.
R. S. S. Bryan.....5 Fourth st.
F. Torrence.....189 Penn st.
G. S. Bates.....Butler street, Lawrenceville.

Railroads.
Connellsville R. R. Depot.....cor. Ross & Water street.
Ft. Wayne & Chicago Depot.....cor. Liberty & Grant sts.
Pennsylvania R. R. Co.....cor. Liberty and Canal sts.
Northern Central.....cor. Liberty and Grant streets.
Philadelphia and Erie.....Penna. R. R. Depot.

Restaurants.
Vierheller & Roessing.....61 Fifth street.
James S. Williams.....Fifth street.
John Meyer.....46 Smithfield st.
Frank Wilbert.....52 Diamond.
E. Reineman.....87 Smithfield st.
Brockelbert.....47 Fifth st.

Steel Manufacturers.
Singer, Nimick & Co.....88 Water st.
Jones, Boyd & Co.....corner First and Ferry sts.
Park, Brother & Co.....157 First st.
Hussey, Wells & Co.....27 Fifth street.

Straw Goods.
R. H. Palmer.....84 Wood st.

Soap and Candles.
B. C. & J. H. Sawyer.....47 Wood st.

Sewing Machine Agents.
Wm. Sumner & Co.....27 Fifth st.
A. F. Chatony.....Corner Wood and Third st.
E. Axtheim.....

Tin-Ware.
Barndollar & Price.....Wood st.

Tobacconists.
E. Megraw.....81 St. Clair st.
E. Pichi.....Third st.

Upholsterers.
Wm. Killgore & Co.....96 and 98 Third street.

Vitrol Manufactory.
James Irvin.....Lawrenceville.

Vinegar Manufactory.
Redenbach & Sons.....Ohio street, Allegheny

Wines and Liquors.
Duperth & Co.....27 and 29 Market street.

Wall Paper.
Joseph R. Hughes.....107 Market street.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, No. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.

FOR THE FALL OF 1864.—
200,000 APPLE TREES.
extra fine, two, three, four and five years old, in store and all the old leading varieties, and many new ones.
Also, a very large stock of Pear, (standard and Dwarf,) Cherry, Peach, Plum, Evergreen, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Roses, Grape Vines, Shrubs, Greenhouse Plants, &c., &c., wholesale and retail, at very reasonable prices. JOHN MURDOCH, JR.,
se21 Pittsburgh and Oakland Nurseries.

FOUNDRIES.

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
PATTERSON, ERBE & CO.,
Economy Works, Grosvenor Street,
(One Square above the Bridge)
BIRMINGHAM, PA.
Prices Low. Terms Cash. jy6-1y

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.
Manufactures Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills, Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se24

THE HERON WORKS,
Nos. 37, 38, 39, 40, 41 and 42 PENN STREET,
FOSTER & CO.,
Machinists, Iron Founders, and River and Stationary Engine Builders.
fe6:1y

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS,
MANCHESTER, PA.
McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporters, Bedstead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pulleys, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.
Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap6

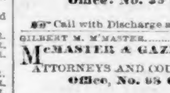
WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR
SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Warehouse, 149 First and 120 Second street, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pulleys, Hangers and Gearings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all jobbing necessarily will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—
CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY, Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Door Weights, Pulleys, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Planing Mill and Gas Fitters. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se24

OPTICIANS.

RUSSIAN PEBBLES-FALSE PRETENCES
IN ANSWER TO THE MANY INQUIRIES, I beg to inform the public we have no CONNECTION with the above CANE lately
HELD TO COURT,
Having Exposed this
SHAMEFUL SWINDLE
UPON THE PUBLIC
SOME EIGHTEEN MONTHS AGO,
GEORGE E. SHAW,
Optician, and Manufacturer of Mathematical and Philosophical Instruments, No. 58, Fifth street, Pittsburgh.



SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and improvement in the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since their introduction. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street.
☞ DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in the city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Microscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap28

ATTORNEYS.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON
MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW AND U. S. LICENSED, SOLDIERS' CLAIM AGENTS.
Bounties for wounded Soldiers collected in from ten to twenty days.
Office: No. 59 Grant street.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
☞ Call with Discharge and two Witnesses. jy23

GILBERT M. M'MASTER.....JOSEPH M. GAZZAM
M'MASTER & GAZZAM,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW,
Office, No. 98 Grant Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Particular attention paid to Collections in Allegheny and adjoining counties. je3-1y

THE BOUNTY OF $100,
DUE WOUNDED SOLDIERS,
CAN NOW BE COLLECTED in
FROM TEN TO TWENTY DAYS' TIME.
CALL WITH DISCHARGE,
Or address
ARTHURS & RIDDELL,
No. 135 FOURTH STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

PENSIONS, BOUNTY AND BACK PAY
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
SOLICITORS OF SOLDIERS' CLAIMS.
NO. 144 FOURTH STREET, PITTSBURGH
my18

JNO. M. HAMPTON.....W. C. MORELAND
HAMPTON & MORELAND,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
NO. 93 DIAMOND STREET,
my5 PITTSBURGH, PA

E. S. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER
No. 114 Fifth street
ap26

SUMMER RESORTS.

CRESSON SPRINGS.—THIS DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, located on the summit of the Allegheny mountains, 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 15th day of June, 1864, and will be kept open until the 1st of October. The buildings connected with this establishment are of a substantial and comfortable character, and all possess many attractive attractions. The cool forests and

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—
U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 3-10 cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.
And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.
Stocks and Bonds of every description
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
au10

Finance and Trade.

Table of Local Stocks.

CORRECTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.

	BANKS. Of'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
Par Val				
50 Exchange	—	70½	May	5
50 Citizens	—	86	"	4
50 Pittsburgh	—	64¾	"	4
50 Allegheny	—	69	"	5
50 Mechanics	—	47½	"	5
50 Iron City	—	64¾	"	5
50 M & M	—	60	"	4
50 First National	110	—	—	$3.75
100 Second National	100	—	—	—
50 Third National	—	106	—	—
100 Fourth National	110	—	—	—
50 First National Ally	—	110	—	$3.00
50 Manufacturer Saving	—	49¾	"	4 ½ ct.
INSURANCE.				
50 Citizens	—	61	June	$6.00
42 Western	—	53½	May	$2.50
50 Monongahela	84	—	—	$3.00
50 Eureka	50	52	"	$4.00
25 Pittsburgh	34	—	—	4
25 Allegheny	—	27	—	$2.00
25 People's	28	—	—	$4.00
50 Penna	83½	—	—	—
GAS.				
50 Monongahela	—	28½		4 ½ ct.
25 St. Clair Street	60	—		5 ½ ct.
50 Hand Street	—	50		5 ½ ct.
50 Mechanic Street	—	—		—
25 Birmingham	—	31½		$1 50
RAILROAD.				
50 Allegheny Valley	—	14	—	—
50 Penna. Central	—	—	73	—
100 Fort Wayne	—	—	113	—
100 Cleveland	—	—	113	—
50 Connellsville	—	—	12¾	—
50 Ohio (inland)	11¾	17	—	—
50 Steubenville	—	12½	—	—
50 Charters	—	—	5	—
50 Hempfield	—	—	¾	—
50 Allegh'y & Manch'ter	68	70	—	—
50 Birmingham	—	60	—	—
50 Chartiers	—	98	—	—
GAS.				
50 Pittsburgh	—	68½		$2 50
25 Allegheny	54½	—		$1 00
25 Birmingham	—	31¾		5 ½ ct.
OIL COMPANIES.				
25 Lucesco	—	27	—	—
Artesco	—	—	—	—
10 Penn American	9	9½	—	—
10 Duinell	—	—	1	½ ct.
10 Allegheny and Pitts	14½	—	2	½ ct.
50 Oriental	105	—	5	—
5 Iron City	4¾	5	—	—
MISCELLANEOUS.				
66 Pitts. & Greens. R.	—	11¾	—	—
50 Mongahela Navig'n	48	—		$2 50
BONDS.				
Allegheny County 5's,	—	—	80	—
do Scrip 5's	—	—	80	—
Pittsburgh 5's	—	—	79	—
do 6's	—	—	97	—
Allegheny City 6's	—	100	99	—
do 6's	—	—	—	—
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	105	—
do 2d mort	—	—	100	—
Connellsville 6's	—	100	85	—
Steub. R. R. 6's	—	—	75	—
Alleg'y Co Bounty 6's	—	90¾	—	—

—Money is becoming superabundant at all the financial centres. Every class of dividend paying stocks are on the rise. Railway shares especially are looking up. The recent earnings of the roads are very heavy, and the August exhibit of the leading lines show an increase of fifty per cent. over that of 1863. The increase of traffic more than covers the advance in running expenses, and prevents any diminution of full dividends.

—In New York Saturday the *Tribune* reports money as abundant, and parties dealing upon stock houses to employ their funds have a good deal of trouble in finding customers. At 7 per cent. the supply is excessive. Commercial paper can be used at moderate interest. The use by the Treasury Department of compound six per cent. notes is having its effect in swelling the volume of currency. So long as the payments of the Department are made so largely in certificates, salable at 95, which gives the buyer 11 per cent. per annum, the compound notes will act as currency until they accumulate a second month's interest, or until certificates advance.

—The last steamer's mail contains orders for Federal stocks on English account to considerable extent. This is a rare demand, and bids fair to grow in ince of the violent denamation in the British press against the national finances. English buyers will, however, not become aware of the value of the national credit until our stocks sell at much higher prices. As gold recedes, the British demand will increase, and with a flow of gold to the United States, there will in all probability be witnessed a scramble for Federal bonds in England.

—For mining and oil stocks at Philadelphia the following are Saturday's principal quotations:

	Bid	Ask.		
Fulton Coal	3¾	9	Keystone	2½
Big Mountain	1¾	2½	Union Pet'lm	2
N Y & Mahoning	2	3	Organic	1½
Grace Mountain	5	6½	Franklin	—
N Carbondale	2½	3¾	Howe's Eddy O	1½
New C'rk Coal	1½	2	Irving	4½
Feeder D Coal	1	1½	Hope Farm Oil	—
Clinton Coal	1	1	Butler Coal	1
Amer Kaolin	2¾	3	Keystone Zinc	2
Penn Mining	9	9¾	Incusthores	8½
Girard Mining	5	6	Bald Eagle	3
Oil Creek	6½	6¾	McElhenny Oil	6¾
Maple Shade	1½	1¾	Olmstead	2¾
Mechanics	5¾	6	Noble & Del	14½
Ferry	3¾	4	Seneca Oil	—
Mineral	2¾	2½		

—The Pittsburgh and Allegheny Oil Company will pay, to-day, their third monthly dividend of two per cent., payable at the office of the company in Philadelphia.

—The Noble and Delamater Petroleum Company have declared their fourth monthly dividend of ten per cent.

—The Dalzell Petroleum Company will pay, on and after the 18th instant, a dividend of one per cent.

—The shares of the Dinsmore Oil Company were on last Friday admitted to the list of stocks regularly called at the meetings of the Brokers Board. According to the rules of the Board, requiring a verified statement of the condition of the Company, the following was made: Cost $250,000, represented by fifty thousand shares, the par value of which are $10, and on which $5 per share has been paid. There are seventeen wells in operation, producing seventy barrels of oil per day, and other wells are being bored. It has no debts and $15,000 cash in the Treasury.

—We are sometimes asked what loans of the Government are not closed and are now offered at the Treasury and its agencies for sale. They may be thus enumerated: The five per cent. bonds, redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after ten and payable after forty years, and therefore called ten-forties; certificates of indebtedness, which are issuable in discharge of current claims upon the Government; three years six per cent. compound interest notes; the six per cent. loan provided for the exchange of the seven-thirty three years notes, maturing on the 15th of August and 1st of October, 1864, and a new loan of three years notes under the act of Congress of the 3th of June, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and thirty one hundredths per cent. per annum or one per diem on every fifty dollars of the principal, interest payable semi-annually in lawful money, convertible at maturity into twenty-six per cent. bonds, interest in coin.

—The Bank of Bloomfield, in Essex co., N. J., having refused to redeem its circulating notes, the Comptroller of the Currency has notified that all the outstanding bills of the Bank will be redeemed out of the trust funds which are in reserve for that purpose.

THE POSTAL MONEY ORDER DEPARTMENT.—The instructions to postmasters, and the blanks, &c., required in the operations of the money order system, authorized under the act of Congress of the 17th of May last, have been mainly prepared by the Postoffice Department, and are now in the hands of the public printer. The preparation of the instructions was found to be work of exceeding intricacy, the principal embarrassments being the want of a Central Metropolitan Bank with local branches, to facilitate the prompt return of the funds accumulated in the hands of postmasters, or to supply funds in case of necessity. In England and in Canada, where the money order system is in successful operation, they have these bank advantages, but in this country it has been found necessary to adopt substantially the Postoffice Department system of drafts and deposits, being postoffices in lieu of banks. It is confidently expected that this arrangement will meet all the requirements. Certainly it is the only one which can be made under the existing law. The design of the Department is that operations shall commence on the first of October, and no efforts will be spared to accomplish the commencement of the system at that date.

Providence Printing Cloth Market.

For the week ending Aug 12, 1864.

Market quiet and firm. Sales 65,000 sixty-four square at 43 and 40,000 sixty sixty-four at 45c.

PRINTING CLOTHS.—The Providence *Journal*, of Monday, says: The following are the sales for the week:

5,440	pcs	56x56, private terms.
1,500	do	56x60, 60c.
2,000	do	56x60, 59½c.
7,500	do	60x64, 52c.
16,200	do	60x64, 60c.
2,000	do	64x64, 52½c, light, early in week.
12,500	do	64x64, 53c.
7,000	do	64x64, 54c.
65,040	pieces.	

Louisville Tobacco Market.

The sales at the auction warehouses August 12, were 230 hogsheads, as follows: At the Pickett warehouse the sales were 70 hogsheads, low grades, at 5 to 12.75, and rings to fair leaf at $14 to $75. At the Bonne warehouse there were 9 sold at 9.75 to $12.75, and the balance at $13 to $7.75. At the Louisville warehouse 7 hhds, very inferior, and trash, sold from $1 to $12.75, the bulk of the trade at $12.25 to $30.25, 1 hhd at $41 25, and 1 at $45.

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

BUSINESS continues dull in all its various departments. The week closed as it began—dull—with more sellers than buyers for most articles. The weather has been exceedingly hot. Saturday we had a fine rain which cannot fail to be of great benefit to the growing crops. The receipts of produce were limited. Among the sales we note the following:

APPLES—The market was steady with a fair demand for city purposes. Sales 110 bbls at $3 @4 ?? bbl, as per quality.

GRAIN—The market has presented no new features worthy of notice. The receipts were light and so were the sales. Wheat was more fancied; the mills will take all good parcels that are offered at the outside prices. Red—Sales 200 bushels, at $2. White—Sales 150 bush at $1 10. Oats—We are arriving more freely; we note a sale of 250 bush new from store at 81. Sales 300 bush old from store at $1 05. Corn was steady. Sales 400 bush shelled at $1 50@1 55. Barley and Rye were dull; prices nominal.

FLOUR—The market is not active, dealers for some time were not disposed to take hold with freedom. The prices did not exactly suit them, whilst holders were not willing to concede, hence we have but few sales to record. The receipts of country lots are on the increase; sales 200 bbls Monongahela Ex Family $10 00 sales 150 bbls City brand $10 50@1075; 60 do choice $10 75@11 00 per bbl.

PEACHES—The receipts of Jersey are on the increase, prices have declined: sales of 50 bu at $2@2 per bushel.

CHEESE—The market was steady with a fair local demand. The receipts were moderate; sales 85 bxs W R 21@22c.

SALT—We have no change to notice' prices have undergone no change. Sales 140 bbls at $3 00. When delivered 10c additional is charged.

BACON—The demand was limited and so were the sales; the high prices have cut off a large number of consumers. We note sales of City and Western shoulders; the terms was not made public; sales of City Cured: Shoulders 5,000 lbs 16c; sides 5,000 lbs 17c; P Hams 4,000 lbs 18½@19c; S P Hams 4,000 lbs at 20c.

WHISKEY—The demand was moderate; sales of 25 bbls Rectified, $1 75@1 80 @ gallon.

HAY—The market has undergone no change; the sales of the 11 loads were disposed of at $32@38.

BUTTER—The market continues steady, all good parcels offered find purchasers at 35@38c for a No. 1 article.

EGGS—Were dull with sales at 12½@12½c.

LARD—The market was firm with a good demand; small sales were made at 20½@21c.

DRIED BEEF—Was unchanged; sales regular at 22c.

GROCERIES—The market was dull, dealers confining their purchases to lots to meet the wants of their trade. Prices are unsettled.

OILS—Market unchanged—sales No. 1 Lard at $160 and No. 2 at $1 50 per gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, August 15, 1864.

The trade in Oil seems to have suspended operations during the past week. We have never noticed less disposition to operate than was manifested for some time past. The stock of Oil in the market is unusually small. The market has been pretty well cleared out of Refined and of Crude the former to fill contracts for Oil that was sold deliverable in August and September; the latter to load out some vessels that were taking a cargo on board at Philadelphia to sail direct for Europe. These combinations coming together have tended to leave the market bare of both descriptions. The low stage of water in the Allegheny river and the high prices of freight has prevented large supplies by that route. The following is as the information we were able to gather in regard to this article:

CRUDE OIL.—The market has been very quiet. For some days past there was no Crude to be disposed of, hence we are without sales. The last one we reported was at 57@58c; packages to be returned.

GREEN COUNTY AMBER OIL.—We note further sales to the extent of 130 bbls at 47½, packages included. The owners of this well seem to be making a good thing out of its products.

REFINED OIL.—The market has been inactive for some time past. Prices are unsettled. Correct figures would be difficult to obtain. We quote bond at 75@80c as per quality, for August and September delivery. For oil we not enquired for. It has been offered at 85@90 cents.

RESIDUUM AND NAPTHA.—The market was inactive, Prices we note nominal.

Imports Oil per A. V. Railroad.

GOING EAST.

Aladdin Company, 276 bbls refined for New York.

North American Company, 280 bbls refined for New York.

S. McMahon, 55 bbls refined for Philadelphia.

Standard Company, 144 bbls refined for New York.

T. S. Long & Co., 50 bbls tar for Brooklyn.

G. S. Long & Co., 56 bbls refined for Philad.

Lockhart & Frew, 50 bbls tar for Philadelphia.

W. H. Byram, 12 casks crude for Boston.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 5.

Cotton—The market opened August 5th, with a more active demand, but holders advanced their pretensions, and the only sales reported were of 68 bales sampled and retailed at $1 40, strict low middling, at 160, and 161 bales neither classification nor prices stated, making a total of 226 bales. Yesterday 56 bales low middling sold at 160. The receipts now reported to August 4, 955 bales; exports 1,567, stock August 4, 5,628 bales. Of this, about 2,000 bales were under seizure, and deducting that amount, together with bales in pickeries and the amount on shipboard not cleared, would leave as the stock yesterday morning about 1,000 bales, not quite 200 of which are actually offering. The above differs from the running account 2,181 bales, which is attributed to government lots not reported, and the difference between the figures and the estimate of the irregular size sacks, bags, &c., ginned and in seed, as they have been reported from day to day for the past year. The tables appear to have been kept quite as accurately as could have been expected under the circumstances, their figures approximating so closely to the facts after the lapse of an entire year.

SUGAR AND MOLASSES.—Planters are several lots of sugar on the market at previous prices, but there is no inquiry, and we have not a sale to report. Of molasses, 101 barrels good quality prime new sold day before yesterday at 99@$1 gallon.

Toledo Grain Market.

TOLEDO, August 12.

There was very little animation in our market, and after the receipt of the New York report, closed quiet and rather dull. Amber Michigan was offered in the forenoon at 209½c, but 208c was the best bid that could be obtained, and no sales took place.

Flour—Sale 2.0 bbls XX at $9 50.

Wheat—Sales 9,000 bu, 300 bu, 1,500 bu and 1,500 bu No. 1 red at 206c, a decline of le on yesterday's quotations; 300 bu No. 2 Red at 202c. Amber Michigan was offered at 209½c, but 208 was the highest bid.

Corn—Sale 3,000 bu at 130c.

Oats—Sale 1,500 bu at 72c.

Rye—125c.

Barley—Spring, 125c; Winter, 150c.

New York Hop Market.

August 12.—There continues an active demand for all grades, both for consumption and on speculation. The stock now offering is very small and mostly of inferior quality—the better grades being entirely withdrawn. Sales reach 1,700 bales, 1,200 of the quality—The latter for 18 @ 19c. It is now said to be fully established that the growing crop is so badly damaged that, under the most favorable circumstances, not over two-thirds of a crop will be gathered, and the great bulk of it will be inferior to the last crop; the entire Hop section, both East and West, is reported to be suffering from the same causes.

Profitable Sheep.

Mr. Jas. Phelps, of Chenango county, N. Y. gives the following returns from twenty sheep (breed not mentioned): The yield of Wool was 90 lbs, which brought 90c @ $1, or $74 40. From lambs were dropped 20 lambs, sold at $5 each, or $80, making a total of $154 40 in a single season with the old stock left. This was a profit of $8 22 per head, less the small cost of keeping. Mr. Phelps would like to hear from other States in the sheep line.

Fall in the Price of Iron in England.

The Leeds *Mercury* says there we was recently quite an excitement in Birmingham amongst the makers, sellers and buyers of iron, in most all parts of the kingdom, on the occasion of the quarterly meeting of the iron-masters, £9 10s fixed, at a preliminary meeting, being agreed upon as the minimum price. One of the principal masters has, however, reduced his prices 20s, and others must, of course, follow suit; so iron is down £1 per ton, and this without any chance of wages coming down.

Exports of Petroleum.

The foreign exports of Petroleum from the United states, from January 1st to August 5th, in the years indicated, is as follows:

From	1864.	1863.
Boston,	gals 787,934	1,282,497
Philadelphia,	" 4,822,880	4,467,201
Baltimore,	" 457,680	695,261
Portland,	" 2,235	28,115
New York,	" 10,333,681	13,16?,787
totals	25,955,831	19,553,881
Decrease in gal		3,603,047

Milwaukee Market.

AUGUST 12,

FLOUR—Neglected; nothing sold.

GRAIN—Wheat, receips, 18,000 bushels. Market is strong, closing firm. Sales this morning, 2,000 bushels, at $2 03½ for No. 1, on Change; 2,000, at $2 03@2 03½. Oats firm and held at 72c. Corn lower.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—March 10 & 1 car Lime; Jones B Co, 1 do; Brief: Kipp, L & Co, 1 car salt; S Thompson, 5 sks wool; J Fowler, 8 baskets tomatoes and potatoes; Mrs McKelvy, 5 do apples; C Lee, 12 do apples and potatoes; J Copeland, 7 bbls apples; D Herron, 23 bush apples; G Richey, jr, 12 bush apples and potatoes; G Richey, sr, 25 bush potatoes and apples; Mr Osborn, 10 bush potatoes; Mr Mong, 3 baskets apples; 2 do do; 1 bx butter, 4 do and 1 bbl eggs; J Klingsmith, 5 bxs butter, 4 bxs and 1 bbl eggs, 5 bush seed.

Imports per P., Ft. W. & C. R. W.—Mekee & Bros, 2 casks cullets, 4 bbls do; Hoseley & Co, 2 bales rags; Smith, Nevin & Co, 1 bbl whisky; Fauman & Co, 2 do do; J Newhart & Co, 11 do do; G W Smith, 15 do do; S S Davis, 1 do do; T B Young, 1 car load lumber; G S Bryan, 4 bbls apples; Fleming & Co, 7 do do; Hutchman, 1 car lumber; J S Liggett & Co, 151 bags wheat; McKeown & L, 50 bbls flour.

Per. Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.—Jos Woodwell, 185 grave stones; Wm Hosack, 1 bbl whiskey; Fleming & Co, 7 bales rags; Bingham & Co., 161 sks corn; J Snell, 2 bbls liquor; Heat & Co., 4 bbls flax seed and 1 sk; Foster & Co, 10 bbls apples; Fleming & Co, 7 do do; Hutchock & Co, 40 sks wheat; Sam Lindsay 100 bbls flour.

Pittsburgh Iron Market.

Monday, Aug. 15, 1864.

Business on Saturday was dull so far as transactions were concerned, prices however were unchanged. In the absence of sales we omit quotations.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

August 15, 1864.

The following are the quotations for the descriptions named:—

FLAT BAR.

	₩ lb
1½ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch	7¾
2 to 6, by 1 to 1½ inch	7¾
1½ to 6, by ⅝ to ¾ inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½ by 5½ inch wide	8

HEAVY BAND IRON.

2 to 6, by ¼ to 3-16 inch	7¾
1¼ to 1½, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	8
⅝ to 1¼, by ¼ and 5-16 inch	8¼
½ to ⅝, by ¼ and 3-8 inch	8½

HORSE SHOE.

⅜ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅜ inch	8½

HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.

2¼ to 6 inch	8¼
1¼ and 2	8¾
1 and 1¼	9
¾ inch	10¼
⅝ inch	11½
½ inch	12

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ½ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.

	₩ lb		₩ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	7¾	¼ and 9-16 inch	8¼
⅞ to ¾ inch	8	7-16 to 7-16 inch	8¼
5 to 3½ inch	8	5-16 inch	8¼
3½ to 4 inch	8½	¼ inch	8¾
⅜ and ⅞ inch	9¼	3-16 inch	11

OVAL IRON.

	₩ lb		₩ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	7¾	¼ inch	8¼
⅝ and ¾ inch	8	⅛ inch	8½

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.

	₩ lb		₩ lb
⅞ to 1¼ inch	8	¼ inch	8¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	8¼	⅛ inch	9

SHEET.

No. 10 to 17	10
" 18 to 21	10¼
" 23 and 24	10½
" 27	10¾

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ½c ₩ lb extra.

PLATES.

3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	9
over 20 inches in width, ¼ cent ₩ lb extra.	
Heads	9
Plow Slabs	8¼
" Wings	8¾

FLAT RAILS
Punched and counter sunk.

1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ⅜ inch	8
1 by ⅜ and 7-16 inch	8¼
1 by ½ and ⅝ inch	8½
1 by ¾ inch	9

PLOW HANDLE IRON.

Plow Handle Iron	8½

NAIL RODS.

Juniata	12

NAILS.

	₩ Keg		₩ keg
10d to 60d Nails, 8	$6 13	20 Fine	10 37½
8d and 9d	8 37½	7d Fine, Lining	11 87½
6d and 7d	8 62½	Clinch	9 12½
4d and 5d	8 87½	Cut Spikes	8 37½
3d	9 37½		

Casing Nails.

Barrel.	
8d	$6 13
7d	8 88
6d	8 88
12d	8 65
Finishing.	
10d	9 63
8d	9 13
7d	9 13
12d	9 13
10d	9 13

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

½ cent per pound off iron (except sheet iron), in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS.—Four months credit for approved paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York. 5 per cent. discount for cash, par funds or N. Y. Exchange, remitted on receipt of invoice.

Metal Markets.

GLASGOW IRON MARKET.

July 29.—To-day's market has been much stronger, and with a good demand. Sellers shy of selling thereat; buyers, 56s 9d. No. 1, G M B, 56s; No 3 do, 57s 3d.

LONDON METAL MARKET.

Only a small business in Spelter, and prices weak. A slow sale of Lead—English, good grands, £20 15s to £22 5s, and soft Spanish £20 0s to £20 5s. Tin in large demand, and Banca brings more, nearly £100 per ton higher than last week per, and demand good. Only a moderate sale of Scotch Pig Iron at 57s 6d to 57s 9d, cash, mixed numbers.

SAINT LOUIS PIG IRON MARKET—August 12.

Iron Mountain, No. 1, b. b	per ton	$75 — @75 —
" " 2, b. b	"	65 — @70 —
Pilot Knob, " 1, b. b	"	65 — @70 —
" " 2, b. b	"	60 — @65 —

Receipts of Pig Iron during the week.....200 tons
" since January 1, 1864, 12,256 "
" During the same period in 1863, 12,777 "

Messrs. Chouteau, Harrison & Valle, quote—Gold Bar (or wheel).....per ton $60 — @— —
Gold Malleable..... — @— —
Hot blast No. 1..... 75 — @— —
Hot blast No. 2..... 70 — @— —
Plank Ore..... 40 — @— —
Surface Ore..... 40 — @— —

ST. LOUIS LEAD MARKET.—Aug. 12.

Lead—Duty: Pig, $1 50 ₩ 100 lbs.; Pipe and Sheet, $2 ₩ 100 lbs.

We quote at closing rates:

Missouri 1866	@100@8. $10
Green, Dubuque, etc	10
Lead pipe	10

Receipts during the week, ending
" yesterday..... 2,665 pigs.
" Since January 1, 1864..... 6,731 "
" During same period in 1863..... 5,220 "

BALTIMORE METAL MARKET.

METALS—Comparatively little has been done in this branch, and prices continue unsettled.

Iron—Market very quiet and prices nominal, viz:—Baltimore Forge at $95; Baltimore Charcoal No. 1, Foundry, 1863@86; other brands No. 1 Foundry, 1863@85; Antrim, 1863@90; No. 1, $75@77; No. 2, do $70@73; and No. 3, do 68@70; American and English refined bars, $2?0@?10; common do $190@195; Swedes $180@185, Russia sheets, 20@21c; galvanized, 7 @8c.

Nails—Cut to and upwards $10; do 3d $11; do 20 $12 ₩ 100 lbs; wrought 6 and 7d 12c, 8d and 10d spikes 13, and bolt rivets 11 cents ₩ lb.

Coppers—Ingots 35c; Antimony, refined Ingot have made at New York at 52@55c. New Sheathing is held at 72c, and Copper Bolts and Nails at 75c; Yellow Metal Sheathing and Bolts at 50 cents.

Lead—Demand rather more active and market firm. Foreign we now quote at 16½@17c; Bar at 20 cents, and Sheet and Pipe at 22c.

SHIPMENTS OF IRON ORE AT MARQUETTE, L. S.

For the week ending August 4, 1864.

	Gross tons.
Jackson Iron Company	3,788
Previously reported	30,597
Total	34,385
Pioneer Iron Company	1,000
Previously reported	24,028
Total	25,028
Lake Superior Company	6,372
Previously reported	33,161
Total	39,533
Pittsburgh and Lake Angeline	393
Previously reported	4,102
Total	4,495

NEW YORK PIG IRON MARKET—August 12.

Iron—Pig remains quiet with only small sales; No. 1 Scotch at 27s@30, and No. 2 brands, 27s; No. 1 American may be quoted $70@72 50, without transactions of importance. 600 tons large sold, deliverable at Elizabethport, on terms we did not learn. English bar is steady, being held at our quotations from store, the trade yesterday reporting to make no change at present. We note sales of 100 tons English Rails at $1 30 (generally held at $1? gold in bond) and 150 tons old wrought and Scrap on private terms. Refined pigs are held at $180—last sales Penn Bars, $200, now held at $220 cash.

Import, from January 1st to July 31st, 1864.

BAR—Tons.	Pig—Tons.	Sheet—Bdls.
Foreign Ports, 23,410	38,912	463,8 2
Coastwise	2,297	127 42,226
Total	25,707	39,319 506,048
Same time, '63, 48,195	14,735	311,981

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, Friday P. M., August 12, 1864.

We observed two weeks ago that, although at that time trade was unusually stagnant, and, indeed, there was an almost complete absence of demand for goods of all kinds, yet there was a disposition to realize prices, and that manufacturers and importers alike acted on the conviction that the supply of manufactured goods is, and must continue to be, very short of the demand. And it is, therefore, not to be wondered at that the return of active business should be marked by an advance, rather than a decline, in prices. This we find exemplified in the experience of the past week.

The lassitude which had prevailed for several weeks has been considerably relieved, and we have this week had a very general call for goods, and, indeed, on the whole, an active trade. Stocks held by the retail trade are uniformly light, and with them it is simply a matter of necessity to purchase such goods as the season demands. The supply, either on hand or in process of production, must be, as we have frequently stated, very insufficient, and just as the requirements of the market become pressing we may look for an advance in price.

The financial condition of affairs appears to be more satisfactory than for some time. Gold is considerably lower, and exchange is dull. The exports continue unusually large, being about three times as much as the corresponding week of last year ($4,45?,819 against $2,581,860), and the foreign demand for the five twenties continues to an extent which is at once gratifying and remarkable. The Persia, arrived yesterday, brought orders for a very large amount. If this state of things continue, it will have an inevitable effect in controlling the price of gold. But, however wise it may be for the market to relieve itself of the load of its over imported stocks by anticipating the future, it may be that the European capitalists should invest at this juncture in American securities, yet we must not suffer ourselves to be deceived by the fallacious hope that any imperfect decline in the rate of gold is going to take place. Far better is it to acknowledge the fact to ourselves that nothing but the most rigid husbanding of our resources and submission to the severest taxation can possibly avert a still greater depreciation of the currency, and a yet further and immense enhancement of prices. We are spending every day at least *three millions* of dollars, and of this amount not one-half can be hoped to be realized by taxation, the remainder becomes public debt in some form, and although it is very much better that the obligation should be in the shape of loans than in that of a redundant currency, yet we should remember that every addition to the public debt, already amounting to two thousand millions of dollars, is a new strain on the national credit.

The sole is now apparent that merchandise has increased in value much more rapidly than coin, evidencing that great as has been the advance in the price of gold, the advance in the price of commodities has been greater—in other words, *goods are scarcer than gold.*—*Economist.*

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville
James Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city

THE RIVER.—Last evening at twilight there were two feet four inches water by the metal marks and falling. The Lotus, Capt. Shedden, left for Cincinnati, and the Petrolia No. 2 arrived from Wheeling with a ton of water melons.

CINCINNATI.

By the mark at the Water Works, the river had risen three inches during the twenty-four hours preceding yesterday noon, at which time there was four feet and five inches of water in the channel.

ARRIVALS.—Highland Chief, from Louisville, light; Anglo Saxon, from Louisville with 202 hhds tobacco; Mollie McPike, from Louisville, with 140 hhds tobacco and 185 bbls cement; Josh Lawrence, from Louisville, with 43 hhds tobacco, 300 bbls cement, and 40 cabin passengers; Clermont, from Portsmouth, with 60 tons pig iron—will go on dock to-day.

DEPARTURES.—Highland Chief and Mollie McPike, for Louisville.

The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Anglo Saxon, Clermont, Columbia, Josh Lawrence, and Ontario.

FOR LOUISVILLE—The Josh Lawrence and Columbia, both new boats, are announced to leave for Louisville to-day.

Steamboat owners have been put to considerable trouble and expense on account of the canal at Louisville having been closed without notice.

The Saratoga left St. Louison Thursday evening for New Orleans. The Shamrock was to accompany her as far as Memphis as a lighter. Captain W. M. Staats, of the Vicksburg and Memphis trade, is stopping at the Madison House.

LOUISVILLE.

Friday's *Press* says:—The river was about at a stand last evening, with twenty-nine inches water in the canal a rise, of an inch in the previous twenty-four hours at the head of the falls. At Portland it had risen three inches. The weather was cloudy at times yesterday, threatening rain, but it kept dry, with the thermometer ranging as high as 90 in the shade. The water was to have been drawn out of the canal locks yesterday, and that channel is now effectually closed to trade, and will so continue until the locks are repaired. Due notice will be given of the reopening of the canal.

The arrivals from Cincinnati yesterday were less numerous than the day before, and comparatively but little freight was received or furnished. The Highland Chief came down with a full deck load of horses, and proceeded to return with a load of tobacco. The railroads however were overstocked, and she started back for Cincinnati to seek freight, a pound of freight, as the agents of the railroads refused to receive it.

The Gillie No. 3, a new light draught sternwheeler, came in from Pittsburgh yesterday, the first direct arrival for some time from that point. She had no Pittsburgh freight, but brought freight from Cincinnati.

Along the Lower Ohio the river continues difficult to navigate, and the May Duke at Portland, from Evansville, was the only arrival. She had a good many passengers, but little freight, and reports the river swelling slowly as far as Flint Island.

The J. R. Gilmore was at New Albany yesterday receiving a cargo of oats for the Tennessee river.

ST. LOUIS.

The *Union* says:

The river was stationary at this point yesterday, with indications of an early rise, which would prove very beneficial to navigation on the lower river, which is in a worse condition than it has been in for many years at this season of the year. Our latest intelligence gives but four feet ten inches at the shallest point between here and Cairo, and scant six feet at Island No. 82, the shallowest point between Cairo and Memphis.

The Upper Mississippi was stationary at Keokuk when the last packet left, with less than four feet in the channel from that point down. Leavenworth paper of Tuesday reports a slight rise in the Missouri at that point, with five feet in the channel. The *Bulletin* says the Missouri "as we stated a few days ago, seems to be working to this shore, and the channel is not near the island as formerly. While everything at present is so favorable, it seems to us as if something ought to be done to longer prevent the channel leaving this bank of the river, and go to the other side of the island. Many think it would be a characteristic trick of the old Muddy to leave us high and dry one fine day. City authorities could easily put a breakwater from the head of the island to the opposite shore. It might prove a good investment."

Illinois river is reading down all the way down, with thirty-three inches in the channel to Peoria.

Business is getting dull again in every direction, owing in a great measure to the low condition of the river, which prevents shipments to any extent.

Freight rates to New Orleans declined a trifle yesterday, and we quote flour $1 50 per barrel, and 75 cents per hundred pounds for sundry articles.

Missouri river rates remain firm at 75 cents per hundred to Glasgow, and $1 per hundred to Leavenworth.

There is very little freight moving in any direction, and the pace has been quite a falling off in receipts in the past few days.

We are happy to know by a telegram from Captain Crawford, of the Henry Ames, lately down the Mississippi, that she arrived safely. The Ames is one of the finest steamers ever built for the Mississippi river, and we congratulate her worthy commander and all others interested in the success of her operations in pair and return to her place in the fleet of first-class New Orleans steamers.

The Charlie Cheaver, purchased by the Northern Line Packet Company to run in the Cairo trade. The Hawkeye State leaves to-morrow as the regular packet.

The Nellie Rodgers arrived and departed again last evening for Napier with a good trip both ways.

Captain Baker yesterday received the following letter from Captain Crawford, of the Henry Ames:

CAIRO, August 10, 1864.

We made two trials with the pumps yesterday, and each time the bulk head gave way. Each time they gained perceptibly. The first time we gained five inches in half an hour, the second time fifteen inches in fifteen minutes. The water was too difficult. Nothing when the water is exh